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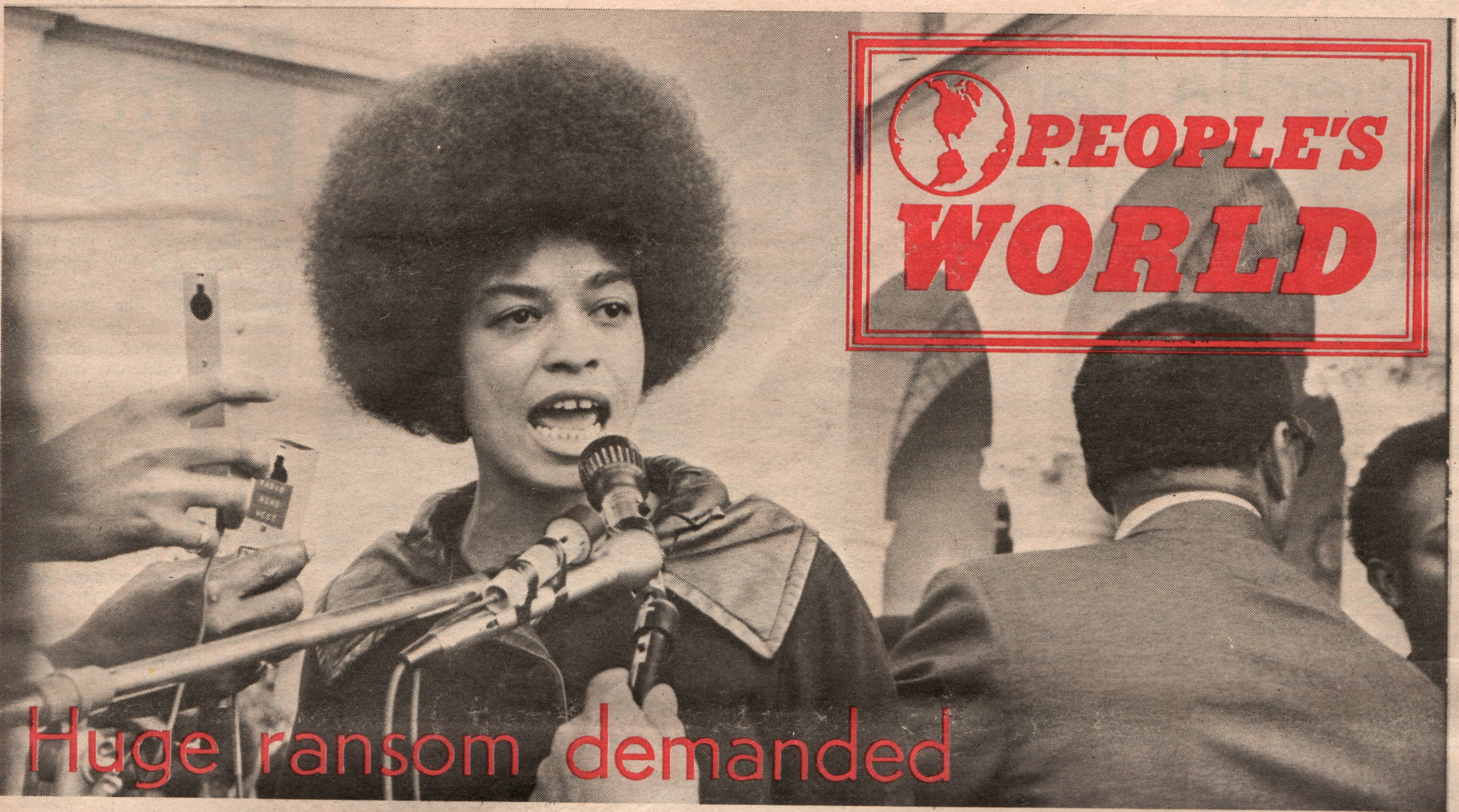

PEOPLE'S WORLD

Huge ransom demanded

Kidnapers sieze Angela

SAN FRANCISCO — Federal authorities have set a quarter million dollar ransom for Angela Davis after her capture Tuesday in New York.

Arrested with her in a mid-Manhattan motel was David Poindexter of Chicago, whose bail was set at $100,000.

William Patterson, speaking for the Communist Party, U.S.A., called the bails "ransom" and said the Communist party will lead a fight to have them dropped completely.

"It is imperative," he said, "that a movement of national proportions, fighting to free this heroic woman, be immediately organized. There is no time to lose."

Patterson charged the government with false intent in arresting the young Communist leader:

"Angela Davis is guilty of no crime, save that she is a black woman courageously fighting a racist policy of government, destructive of national morality, integrity and making for the demoralization of millions of Americans.

Patterson called for "a defense committee of national scope" and said it was an "imperative necessity."

"Resolutions, telegrams, and phone calls to the White House demanding the safety of her life, an end to the dastardly frameup and her immediate freedom are on the order of the day for all who value democratic and civil liberties."

In Los Angeles, Lou Diskin, chairman of the Communist Party of Southern California, called for widespread public protests and for the organizing of committees and mass meetings to defend Miss Davis.

He charged the government with creating a lynch atmosphere in order to frame Davis, which placed her life in danger.

LYNCHING

"Under these circumstances, every decent person who supports the need to uphold constitutional liberties, and the right of black freedom fighters to defend their lives, against the official acts of brutality and murder, will understand Angela Davis' action to elude her would-be lynchers.

"Under these circumstances," Diskin said, "the action of David Poindexter and others who may have assisted her are acts of deep courage and deep human feeling."

"The Che-Lumumba club, all black collective of the CP of Southern Calif., is the organizational choice of Angela Davis and the collective to which she still belongs. We are completely and without reservation committed to lead in building the largest, broadest, all encompassing movement this country has ever seen, to free our comrade.

"The hounds have captured her physically and made her a political prisoner. With the people we will set her free again," said Franklin Alexander, chairman of the Che-Lumumba club.

In New York, Davis was arraigned in the federal courthouse on Foley Square, scene of the indictments of other Communist leaders during the early 50's.

The Federal government intends to send her to California to be tried on the federal charge of fleeing to escape prosecution.

Thus they will avoid extradition hearings which Angela and her attorney, John Abt, general counsel for the Communist party, could fight.

DUAL GOAL

Patterson said the fight to free Angela would also include trying to raise the exhorbitant "ransom" while trying to have it dropped entirely.

Contributions should be sent to Jim Tormey, Natl. Defense Committee, 23 W. 26th st., New York, 10011 and earmarked for the bail of Angela Davis.

A mass meeting in Los Angeles to protest the persecution of Angela Davis has been tantatively set for Friday evening, October 23, at Fritchman Auditorium, the First Unitarian Church, 2936 W. 8th St. For further information, call MA 6-6616 in Los Angeles.

Communist party call: free Angela, all political prisoners

The following statement was issued Wednesday by Albert Lima, chairman of the Northern California District, Communist Party, U.S.A.

First, let us state proudly that Angela Davis is a member, in good standing of the Che-Lumumba Club of the Communist Party, U.S.A., Southern California District.

Angela's record of defense of the black community is a heroic one. She joined herself openly with the cause of all oppressed people.

As a result of her good work, her job was taken from her, her life was threatened many times, her sister and brother-in-law were shot at and the houses of her friends were raided.

The attempts in the press to link her with the shooting in Marin two months ago is based solely on police-informer allegations and has no basis in fact.

The pillory of Angela Davis comes at a time when she, with others, was exposing, in a mass way, the condition of the prison system.

This included the torture and beatings of prisoners, the filth in which they are forced to live, the contaminated food they are forced to eat. The prison system is a monstrous racist affront to human beings.

Placing Angela on the Ten Most Wanted List was a scandalous attempt by the government to portray her as dangerous, when, in fact, it is the government who has inflicted violence and terror upon us all, the black community in particular.

The hunt and arrest of Angela is a shabby diversion to turn our heads away from the real source of misery in this country.

The barbarism in the prisons, the violence against farm workers, the recent death of Chicano leader Ruben Salazar, the growing unemployment, and the murderous and costly war in Indochina are the responsibility of the government of the United States.

The arrest of Angela is the arrest of the wrong person. The people know who is right between Angela Davis and J. Edgar Hoover.

The people know that racism, that genocide, that the denial of human and constitutional rights can only be blamed upon the government of this country.

We in the Communist Party call upon all people throughout the United States to come to the defense of Angela Davis, confident that they will respond in a massive way.

We call for her freedom, and the release of all political prisoners.

We accuse Angela's accusers. We say enough to the lies and distortions issued by the government and carried through the news media to indict her—in fact to kill her off before she could utter a word.

The rulers of this country are going to have to stand before the people and answer to their actions against Angela and the black community.

Angela is a symbol of the young black fighters in our country. She is a symbol of all that is militant and just.

'Vietnamization' failure
—page six

After Salazar inquest
—page eight

Farm union returns to Imperial Valley

CALEXICO — The farm union organizing drive is once again concentrating on the tough Imperial Valley.

With the melon picking season already begun and the lettuce harvest just a month off, the AFL-CIO United Farmworkers Organizing Committee is attempting to accomplish here what it has in large measure done in the grape fields in the past year and what it has begun in the Salinas Valley.

Setting the stage for the union's new push have been Farmworkers meetings or rallies here and in Yuma, Arizona. Cesar Chavez, UFWOC director, last week was touring through the border areas and Arizona mobilizing the union's membership for the new organizing drive.

It appeared that one of the major battles the union won last year in the Imperial Valley—bargaining rights from Abati Brothers Produce Co.—will be refought this year.

The union charges this melon

(Continued on back page)

'Guerilla bands' boost Marin news strike

By **SAM GOLD**

SAN RAFAEL — While the nation commemorated the incoming welcome of Columbus by the Indians, rank and file unionists, in guerilla fashion, were confronting incoming trucks in San Rafael.

Two previous events, a Soledad prisoners freedom-nab attempt, at the Marin county courthouse in the city, and a later bombing in that same courthouse, had focused attention on the city.

The recent action began October 8, nine months and one day after the Typographers struck the scab Independent-Journal in San Rafael.

Incoming trucks were met by small bands of sign-carrying workers, many of them teamsters and longshoremen, who confronted the truckers on the streets and at stores. They persuaded many of the truckers to leave town without delivering their cargo.

Safeway trucks, bread trucks, beer and soft drink trucks were among those to respond. Some of the workers held signs which read, "San Rafael, Unfair to Union Teamsters," "Scabs must go," "Labor Boycott of Marin." The police and tradesmen were taken by surprise by the roving bands of 'instant pickets.'

Ever since January 7 the Independent-Journal which, in effect, forced a strike on the Intl. Typographical Union Local 21, has been printed and delivered by scabs.

NO ARBITRATION

The I.T.U. sought a contract with the I-J, and offered to accept the decision of a neutral arbitrator. The I-J rebuffed every effort and rejected arbitration.

On Oct. 8 and 9, some of the stores confronted by the "instant pickets" were Safeway, Lucky, Mayfair and Payless, all of whom refused to stop their big ads in the scab I-J.

It was reported that at least eight big trucking companies working Marin were involved.

Among the incoming trucks was one from San Jose with a load of newsprint for the I-J. As in the past, the truck parked in tne Safeway lot a few blocks from the I-J. And, as before, a Nor-Cal security guard from the I-J came out to drive it in. He plowed past the angry pickets, unloaded at the I-J and then drove the truck himself back to San Jose. The original trucker reportedly took a cab back south.

The source of the newsprint was Garden City Terminal which was shut down most of Sept. 8 by protesting unionists in sympathy with the typographers.

NEW ACTION

Then on Monday, October 12, the guerrilla pickets roamed San Rafael, from 5 a.m. at the Greyhound bus terminal, on to Safeway, United Markets and others, attempting to stem the flow of teamster drivers in and out of town. They met with some success.

Last week's street action may be the beginning of solidarity actions geared to overcome the Taft-Hartley Law, which forbids secondary boycotts, and to overcome injunctions against union leaders.

For in the same Marin courthouse of recent notoriety Bay Area union leaders are now under indictment for contempt, growing out of the Valentine's Day mass labor support rally outside the I-J plant.

The labor leaders being charged are Leon Olson, John De Martini, Donald Abrams of ITU Local 21, Charles Weers, Marin Labor Council Secretary, George Johns, San Francisco Labor Council leader and Teamster leaders Jack Goldberger and Al Verguez.

Back in August the National Labor Relations Board in Washington had ordered the local board to proceed with an unfair labor charge against the I-J. But, said Leon Olson, ITU local president, "Richard Nixon has added a new appointee to the National Board and they seem to be stalling."

Langendorf
SAN RAFAEL UNFAIR TO TEAMSTERS
UNFAIR TO TEAMSTERS
UNFAIR TO TEAMSTERS

TEAMSTER PICKETS such as these persuaded truck drivers for advertisers at struck Independent-Journal not to deliver goods in support of strike by Intl. Typographical Union.

A LOCKOUT?

The unfair labor charge, if sustained, would prevent the I-J from decertifying the union, would in effect turn the strike into a lockout, and hold the I-J responsible or back wages for the strike period.

Meanwhile, out on the I-J picketline at 5th & B streets, the workers keep up the nine-month long walk, and show a surprising lot of confidence in success. One helpful factor is the sizeable strike benefits which the union had wisely profor, through their "defense fund."

Will Caterpillar pact set a pattern for GM?

By **WILLIAM ALLAN**

DETROIT—Even though United Auto Workers Union members recently wrung a small gain out of the ag-implement industry, their brother and sister unionists at General Motors remain out as the bitter strike against GM enters its second month.

An agreement was reached with the Caterpillar Co. to return to a quarterly cost of living (COL) adjustment with no cap on COL increases.

The agricultural implement industry employs about 90,000 workers and the agreement on this local demand put off a strike at the Caterpillar Tractor plant in Peoria, Ill.

Caterpillar was the target for a strike of the industry, which employs about 90,000 workers.

About 30,000 work at the Peoria plant, with another 50,000 at the Deere Corp. and International Harvester plants.

NO CONTRACT

UAW members at these factories are now working without a contract on a day to day basis as negotiations continue on the overall industry demands.

The union is reportedly asking for a 62 cent an hour raise, the first year of a three year contract with COL increase for the second and third year.

There is also a demand for an improved pension plan and fringe benefits.

UAW president Leonard Woodcock said he hoped the agreement on no caps on COL increase reached with Caterpillar would be copied by GM.

GM refused to lift the cap on COL raises and wants to include 26c on accumulative COL increases in its first year money raise offer to the UAW.

The union rejected this because they say the company doesn't want to increase the base rate of GM workers. Sick and accident money, paid by the company, is computed on the base rate of the auto workers.

LOCAL DEMANDS

Another agreement was reached by the UAW. The Detroit division of GM's Diesel-Allison division settled on local shop demands.

The Diesel plant was allowed to continue work, making supplies for non-GM shops, like Ford, Chrysler and American Motors.

This is the twelfth plant of GM to come to an agreement on local demands, with, as Woodcock says, 144 more to go.

Woodcock reiterated that there can be no settlement of the GM strike involving 347,000 workers and 156 units (or shops), until the over 32,000 local demands in the remaining 144 units are settled.

Primarily, local demands involve speed-up and wage inequities.

Asked about how long the union's $140 million strike fund would last, Woodcock said four to five weeks.

The $25 million loan negotiated with the Teamsters, the $10 million from the Steelworkers and other monies from different unions is to underwrite the UAW strike fund because some of the other unions' money is wrapped up in mortgages.

HOLDING TIGHT

GM is still holding tight in the negotiations. Observers say there is little talking around the big table on the top floor of the GM building in Detroit.

Harry Syversen, president of GM-Fisher Body local 329, said the company "is really bargaining backwards."

"They offered a 3% increase which comes to a dime an hour, efective on the date of the new agreement, plus the 26c cost of living coverage.

"Actually this would give GM workers only 3% in new money while they ignore the 5c that's also due us — based on raises in cost of living increases in 1971 and 1972, but demands a cap on any cost of living raise we may get.

"On the other hand, we in the UAW want an 8% increase and added to that would be 26c cost of living coverage.

"This would make $.17 an hour for an assembler, and for a skilled worker, it would be $.33 an hour for the first year."

On the issue of wage inequities, Syversen said the UAW is seeking 4c an hour per worker to go into a fund to elminate the differences. The company offered 1½c.

GM ATTACKS

The union president explained the attacks by GM on local conditions, particularly union protection.

GM demanded the shop committee chairmen and members inated from working overtime of the shop committee be elimfor repreesntation purposes when their own job doesn't work overtime.

This, said Syversen, means the workers are left without union protection when working overtime when the standard week in the plants exceeds 40 hours.

The company is als orefusing to alter the grievance procedure, which is backed up for more than a year, except to weaken it.

Syversen said besides these issues, things like voluntary overtime, inverse seniority, shortening the probation period from 90 to 30 days, health and safety and opening up the skilled trades to black workers are all in a state of suspension because the company refuses to discuss them.

On the LINE

HISTORY seems to be a weak point with capitalists. The Wall Street Journal in their appraisal of current trends in business and finance, makes the following observation. "One lesson taught before but reiterated in the 1960s is this: You can't have full employment and price stability at the same time. Some political wizard may some day join the two together in a compatable marriage, of course, but the trick has yet to be turned."

It's really no trick at all, gentlemen. Marx, Engels and Lenin figured that out a long time ago. Of course, their solution means that the Wall Street Journal types may be out of a job.

UNEMPLOYMENT seems to be on everyone's mind nowadays, and it's no small wonder. The nation's unemployment rate inched up from 5% to 5.1% from July to August, a rise of 1.3% over last year. Blue collar unemployment was up sharply from 6.6% to 7%, and joblessness in the construction trades stood at 12.2%. Unemployment among teenagers rose 2% from 13.9% to 15.9%.

Government figures on the number of unemployed for more than 15 weeks, reached 736,000, double the figure of last August. Not that all this bothers the Nixon Administration. Sec. of Labor James Hodgson says that it is merely the "minimum price of trying to 'cool' the inflation while seeking to move from a wartime economy to a peacetime economy."

Now you'll never guess who pays that "minimum" price. It ain't the Sec. of Labor.

* * *

SANTA CLARA county was designated an area of "substantial unemployment" by the U.S. Department of Labor. There were 26,100 jobless in August, 10,200 higher than in August of last year, making the unemployment rate 6.7%. The Labor Department says it expects the rate to remain above 6% for several months.

* * *

A silver lining graces every cloud, or so the song goes. Banks are showing a profit of 7% to 8% this year. That financial wizard that the Wall Street Journal talks about certainly isn't needed in those circles. They seem to be doing just fine for themselves.

* * *

MEANWHILE, back in Santa Clara, the Central Labor Council has condemned AFL-CIO President George Meany for his "idea" of replacing the right to strike with possible "new forms of arbitration and other legalisms." The local AFL-CIO body approved a recommendation of its executive board that a subcommittee draft a resolution blasting Meany for his stand, which, the resolution said, would "reduce collective bargaining to collective begging." The vote on the part of the council was unanimous after sec.-treas. James P. McLoughlin read a draft of the resolution.

* * *

INFLATION marches on as the rate of increase was 0.4% for the third straight month. On a seasonally adjusted basis the rise was 3/10 of 1%, the same as in June. —RINGO

Black woman reporter held in 'contempt' by judge

Bursey jailed 'indefinitely'

BERKELEY — Nineteen year old Shellie Bursey's new address is Santa Rita prison, Southern Alameda county. It's what this Black Panther got for standing by the free speech and free press amendments, and the fifth amendment against self-incrimination — and for seeking justice for the black people.

Her last address was the Black Panther party headquarters in this city, where she slept and worked, these last couple of years, as a reporter for their paper.

A recent federal grand jury, "investigating" the Black Panthers, ordered her to tell about the newspaper's operation. She wouldn't inform.

So federal judge Alphonso J. Zirpoli charged her with contempt and sentenced her to jail "indefinitely," starting Oct. 7. That could be 15 months, or forever. When the present grand jury expires she could be released, but new grand juries could indict her again and again, if she doesn't talk.

Shellie's staff co-worker on the paper, Brenda Joyce Preslay, 22, faced a similar fate; but it was held off while she nursed her month old baby.

"NOW THE SISTERS"

A young woman at the Panther office told us, "Well, they have been taking so many of our brothers, now they're after our sisters."

A similar conviction was meted out to a young woman Panther in New Haven, Connecticut, Frances Carter, who was eventually released.

Another such case, that of Earl Caldwell, a black reporter for the New York Times in the Bay Area, is being appealed. Though not a Panther member, his news contact with them is close. The government wants him to tell more than he's reporting, but hasn't yet invoked the "contempt" charge.

Mrs. Bursey's husband Charles has now been away in jail for about a year, serving a two to 15 year sentence at San Quentin for conviction in a shoot-out with police.

Mrs. Bursey has no children. As Panther Defense Minister Huey Newton said when he was released from prison recently—it's hard for revolutionaries to have a family.

On the afternoon Mrs. Bursey surrendered, in the San Francisco federal building, the Women's Liberation group of Berkeley were demonstrating to show their support for Mrs. Bursey.

SHELLIE BURSEY (above) and staff co-worker on Black Panther newspaper, Brenda Presley, are the latest to bear the weight of repression in California.

Chicano candidates boosted by San Diego graft expose .

SAN DIEGO — For the Chicano political movement there was one special bit of fallout from the indictment last week of Mayor Frank Curran and eight other city officials on charges of bribery.

One of those indicted was Assemblyman Frank Tom, Republican from the 79th A.D. who managed election two years ago in this district with overwhelmingly Democratic party registration.

He will be opposed on the Nov. 3 ballot by Peter Chacon, who has strong labor, liberal, Chicano and black support.

It would be indeed ironic if the Democrats regain control of the state Assembly, which the Republicans now rule by the margin of one vote, as a result of Chicano candidacies. Many Chicanos are disenchanted with the Democrats to a greater extent than at any time in recent years. The Mexican American Political Assn. snubbed Jess Unruh at its convention and endorsed Peace and Freedom gubernatorial nominee Ricardo Romo.

Chacon has MAPA backing plus that of the AFL-CIO Committee on Political Education and Californians for Liberal Representation. He also has the support of Marie Widman, black political activist, whom he outpolled in the primary.

The Democratic caucus in the legislature has singled out the 79th as one of its key concentrations.

MONTOYA SUPPORTED

Many of the same components as are backing Chacon are also supporting another Chicano candidate for the state assembly. In the 50th A.D., east of Los Angeles, Joseph Montoya is seeking to regain that seat for the Democrats from incumbent Assemblyman William Campbell.

If both Chicano candidates win, and this is considered a possibility by political observers, it would replace the two GOP stalwarts with Democrats who, it is expected, will be more responsible to labor, Chicano and black demands.

San Diego has always prided itself on being an "all-American" city. It has long been dominated by the military-industrial complex. It has many retired military personnel and has been a center for ultra-right groups as well as militarists.

But none of those indicted has resigned from office. Mayor Curran who was indicted on two bribery counts and for conspiracy was released on his own recognizance. So were all of the others who were indicted. These include four members of the city council, two county supervisors and the state assemblyman. The only member of the 1967 city council not indicted was the one who was not running for reelection.

It is charged that the city officials received money for voting for an increase in the Yellow Cab fares. Charles A. Pratt, Yellow Cab president who testified against the city officials, has been removed from his position by the cab company.

Appeal for volunteers in genocide petitioning

SAN FRANCISCO — "Genocide is not only gas ovens. It is racism, planned and unplanned, terror that has been suffered by more than 40 million black, brown, red and yellow people in the United States."

So states the Bay Area Committee to Defend Political Freedom in a leaflet being widely distributed in the "We Charge Genocide" petition drive now getting into high gear.

The leaflet, printed in English on one side and Spanish on the other, calls attention to the killings of Manuel Villa and Donald Miller by San Jose police, and the unpunished murders of George Baskett and Joseph Linthcomb by San Francisco policemen.

At a well-attended meeting in Oakland last week, working committees were set up to coordinate canvassing of neighborhoods for signatures, manning tables, going to community gatherings, and other organizational tasks.

To volunteer to work in the campaign, and to obtain petitions and leaflets, contact the Committee to Defend Political Freedom at P.O. Box 31306, San Francisco (Zip 94131). Those in San Jose area should write the committee at P.O. Box 3111, San Jose (Zip 95116).

"We charge Genocide" buttons, with the words "United States" at the top and "Viet Nam" at the bottom are also available.

'New Shakespeare' benefit showing for Bobby Seale

SAN FRANCISCO — A special performance of the exciting New Shakespeare Company will be given Saturday, Oct. 24. It will be shown at Marina Junior High school at 8 p.m.

The school is at Fillmore and Chestnut in San Francisco.

The newly formed multi-cultural group will play their dynamic version of Midsummer Night's Dream.

Proceeds will go for the Bobby Seale Defense Fund. Seats are $3. For students, $1. Tickets can be obtained at the Book Center (172 Turk) or Glide Memorial Church.

Correction date on Izard Memorial

SAN FRANCISCO — The correct date for the Memorial service to Ellen Van Woert Izard is **this** Saturday, October 17, 4 p.m. at the Grace Memorial Chapel in San Francisco.

Welfare meet of 60 state groups

By PAULA GARB

LONG BEACH — The California Welfare Rights Organization met here Oct. 2, 3, and 4 and reorganized itself to take on the fight for welfare rights in the face of the Reagan-Nixon attacks.

CWRO is part of the Natl. Welfare Rights Organization, organized in 1966. It's membership is based, primarily, on black, brown and white women.

In its statement of goals, the NWRO demanded "Jobs or income now; decent jobs with adequate pay for those who can work.

"Adequate income for those who cannot. We demand a minimum of $5,500 a year for a family of four from welfare or wages."

California welfare recipients set up the first state organization over two years ago.

It is now recognized by the state legislature as a lobby representative for welfare recipients.

Around 60 welfare rights groups in the state were represented at this year's convention.

Over 300 people took part in the three day convention which elected new leadership and modified its constitution.

The former president of CWRO, Espanola Jackson from San Francisco, was replaced, in a close vote, by Catherine Jermany, head of the Los Angeles county welfare rights organization.

CHILD CARE

A few of the younger women from Long Beach who attended the convention explained why there were so few young women present.

"They can't leave their homes as easily as older women whose children are of school age," said one woman.

When asked by this reporter how they were able to handle that babysitting problem, they replied, "friendly neighbors."

Much discussion took place around the Nixon welfare package which was recently defeated in the Congress. CWRO and NWRO had both opposed it.

The general direction of this young organization remains that of defending the rights of welfare recipients and fighting for a decent standard of living for poor people.

Its organizational status is weak, partially due to money problems.

The group's base is among welfare residents whose incomes are pitifully below a human living income.

Another major organizational problem is childcare.

Many mothers with young children must forego activity to take care of their children.

However, the tone of the convention at its close was one of hope and unity.

Indian salmon

SAN FRANCISCO — Pier 40 at the Embarcadero, is now selling fresh salmon at good prices, provided by the Indian liberation movement.

It is being shipped by the Nisqually indians from Frank's Landing, Washington state. Being squeezed out of the market in the Northwest, as part of the attempt to deprive Indians of their land and fishing rights, the Indians are seeking new markets. Proceeds go to "Survival of American Indians."

PEOPLE'S WORLD

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Editorial

Nixon: set the date for getting out

President Nixon's October 7 "peace" proposal, like his whole Vietnamization policy, was aimed at gaining time.

The speech proved he has not yet decided to make an end to this disaster. He still wants time for his generals and White House pundits to find the magical elusive formula that will snatch for him a victory out of this morass of failure into which U.S. imperialism is sinking in Indochina.

Failure is the key word. Because Nixon is calculating that his speech will have the effect of further blunting the anti-war drive in the U.S. by reinforcing the lie that Vietnamization is a success. If one believes what Nixon says about Vietnamization, then of course it is reasonable to assume that his is actually a plan that will get the U.S. out of the war.

If one knows the truth, that Vietnamization — like every earlier glittering scheme the think-tanks ground out for the generals in Vietnam — is a failure, then one knows Nixon's new "peace" plan was never meant as a serious one.

How could it be? It proposes to freeze and legalize the U.S. occupation in Vietnam indefinitely, while negotiations go on. To freeze not only the U.S. occupation, but also stop the steady advance of the liberation forces in Cambodia and Laos. No wonder the tottering Lon Nol regime in Cambodia, and the U.S.-financed mercenary regime in Laos "approved" the plan.

Nixon says while the freeze, his "cease fire" is in effect, the U.S. will "negotiate an agreed timetable for complete withdrawal as part of an overall settlement." However, he stresses, in his "overall settlement" one thing that is simply not negotiable: the Thieu-Ky-Khiem regime.

There it is, served up even more slickly than before. The U.S. agrees to get out if the other side agrees to surrender. Except for one more foul, cynical insult, the prisoner release.

For ten years or more the U.S. has been turning over all its Vietnamese prisoners to its succession of puppets, for torture and death. What hypocrisy to dare even mention the suffering of prisoners when the National Liberation Front estimates 90% of their soldiers captured are simply killed.

Such a proposal was not meant to be taken seriously by the National Liberation Front or North Vietnam, and not even by world opinion, which has greeted with knowing indifference the U.S. campaign to slander North Vietnamese treatment of the U.S. pilots sent to devastate their country.

Nixon directed that missile at the people of the U.S., to further derail the anti-war struggle.

Yet from the politicians that so many millions look to for leadership in the fight against the war, not a peep of opposition. Worse, Senators like majority leader Mike Mansfield and Foreign Relations Committee chairman William Fulbright joined in selling the fraud.

That betrayal of the hopes of the people should be lesson enough. Whether it be through fear of Agnewism that these politicians fall into line, or just that they stand basically on the side of imperialism, the liberal establishment cannot be relied upon to get the U.S. out of Vietnam.

It is up to the people, the peace movement in all its diversity, to get moving again, and Nixon has put the central job clearly before us.

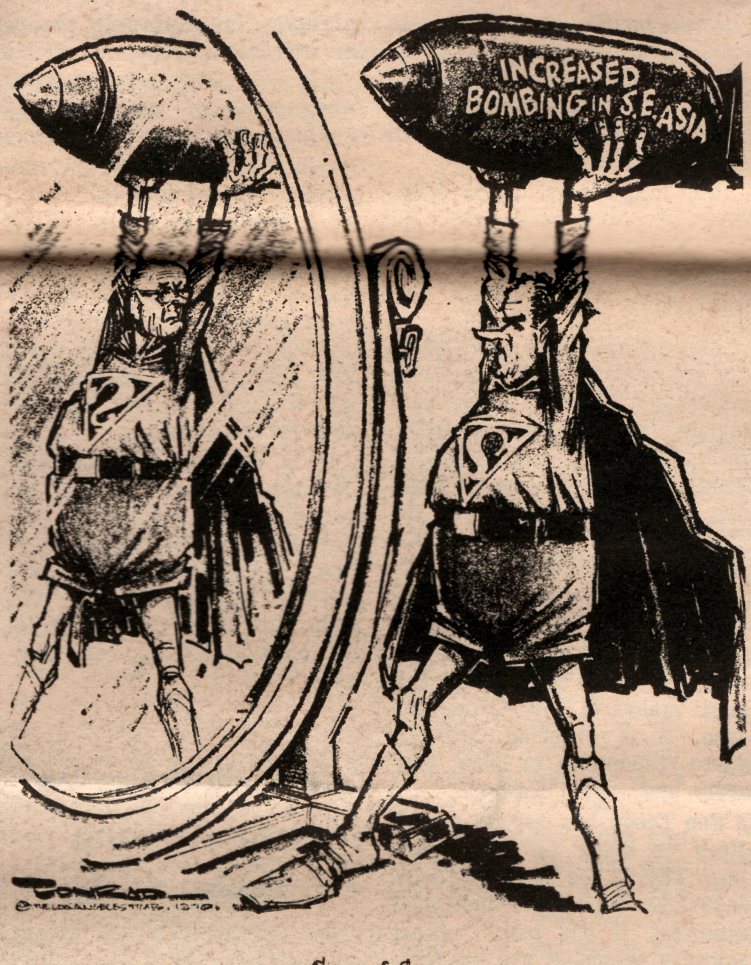
We must force him to accept the key point in the peace plan put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government of South Vietnam on Sept. 17.

They said if the U.S. declares it will withdraw all its troops and bases by June 30, 1971 a cease fire and real peace negotiations will follow.

That is the demand. Nixon: set the date for complete withdrawal.

But the Left has another and particularly urgent job. People must be made to understand the imperialist roots of the Indochina war. Nixon's demogoguery is effective only to the degree that people don't understand U.S. aims for the domination of Southeast Asia.

The collapse of the anti-war politicians in the face of Nixon's latest ploy is proof that far from narrowing the peace movement, building a strong anti-imperialist movement is today a necessity if the anti-war movement as a whole is to move forward.


INCREASED BOMBING IN S.E. ASIA
CONRAD

Son of Superman

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Doses of poison

The duplicity of U.S. imperialist policies and the arrogance of the Zionist partners can't destroy the anti-imperialist people's movement in the Middle East. Justice and independence for the Palestinian people will eventually triumph.

The Israeli people are beginning to develop an anti-war movement against the Zionist policies of expansion. The Israeli Communist party headed by Toubi and Vilner, in conjunction with many workers, students and intellectuals, are demanding a halt to the suicidal expansion and a political settlement.

The Jewish community in the U.S. is poisoned with anti-Sovietism, anti-Arabism, and they get greater doses of poison daily. They support the actions of the Israeli government politically and morally. Vast sums of money are collected to support the war in the Middle East, a war which threatens the very existence of Israel.

The small left-progressive Jewish movement, which should provide the backbone in the struggle against the racist-Zionist war, is permeated with bourgeoise nationalism.

With words, these people fight anti-Soviet propaganda, advocate acceptance by Israel of the United Nations resolution, polemicize against Meir, Dayan and their war policies, and give lip service to proletarian internationalism and to the growing peace movement in Israel.

But in action they support Israeli aggression.

They vigorously expound the idea that anti-Zionism is synonamous with anti-Semitism. Such a falacious equation is doing a disservice to the struggle against racism and anti-Semitism, to say the least.

The lessons of the 1967 war of aggression, the further extension of Zionist expansion, and the rise of chauvinism among the Jewish masses in the U.S. one hoped, would open a favorable climate for a broad Marxist-Leninist discussion among Jewish left-progressives of the war in the Middle East, on such issues as: the role of modern imperialism against developing nations and the struggle against it; nationalism, national minorities and national independence; the Socialist world struggle for peace; proletarian internationalism as a guide in struggle.

Such discussions are still out of sight. Instead, epithets like dogmatist, Arab-lover, Jewish anti-Semite and many others are still commonly used.

None of this widens the scope of Marxist-Leninist understanding. Neither does it help break down Zionist anti-Soviet propaganda among the Jewish masses, nor does it help the struggle for a political settlement of the conflict in the Middle East.

On the other hand, a unified left movement could greatly enhance the struggle of the Israeli peace movement, which they are conducting under severe handicaps.

MORRIS RAPOPORT,
Petaluma

Reject John Brown?

The Political Committee of the U.S. Communist party has published a statement in the People's World about the violent acts of the San Rafael courthouse. We should analyze what this statement says and I hope to see further reader comment.

Any group that is a vanguard of the people will come under constant attack; our enemies are better judges of effectiveness than are our friends. And to say "the Communist party has always made clear its opposition to acts of desperation or resort to gunplay on the part of individuals no matter what provocations" is to desert the cause of the people.

Does the party reject Denmark Vesey, John Brown?

Each of us must accept our personal responsibility to explain the facts about the terrible conditions in our prisons to our neighbors, until they understand what it is like to be a prisoner, a black prisoner, a black political prisoner. We must each of us help fill the courtrooms, raise defense money, contact officials and the press to defend political prisoners.

These people have told it like it is. They have exposed our penal system for all to see. We must stand up and be counted if we have solidarity with them.

Our ten year old says, "If I see Angela Davis I will hide her."

When we choose to be activists for the left, we know we will be attacked, we also know that we will have justice in the U.S.A. "if those who are not injured are as indignant as those who are."

A.J., Seattle

My sentiments

Congratulations to Sam Gold on his article in the People's World, "The cruelest prank." They are my sentiments exactly.

MRS. LENA SNYDER, S.F.

From the staff

First of all he's a scab

LOS ANGELES

SUPPOSE YOU find a liberal, young, anti-war, anti-repression, black and brown liberation sympathizer who works for the "underground press" or broadcasts over listener-sponsored radio. This person dresses casually, has a beard or wears no makeup, and regards him/herself as part of the anti-establishment "revolution."

Fine individual, perhaps, and maybe, somewhere on the path toward the more humane society this person earnestly seeks, he or she will discover something about the role of classes in society. Meanwhile, about a dozen such people are past or present strikebreakers at the Herald Examiner.

All things considered, I'm glad these people are around, for they serve as object lessons to the far too numerous anti-establishmentarians who feel that class consciousness is irrelevant to the new culture they seek to create.

Here we find people who disparage private property, while they defend it in action. They attack the concept of privilege, but they accept blood money to preserve it. They want a world where people can love one another, while they steal the livelihood of workers. They despise money-grubbing capitalists such as George Hearst, but they wallow in the slime of his leavings. They call policemen "pigs," and, in the end, stand shoulder to shoulder with their uniformed brothers to protect the status quo against those oppressed by the system.

Most of the ordinary Herex scabs, at least, exhibit a sense of shame.

STRIKEBREAKING is scummy enough, but many of the self-styled voices for social change apparently condone such activity. The Los Angeles Free Press, which has, on occasion, performed valuable services for the community in its reportage, has welcomed at least two Her-Ex scabs to its staff, no questions asked.

Those "revolutionaries" who regard scabbing as a matter of personal choice ultimately cut themselves off from the only force in society capable of making revolutionary change. A unionist put it: "When the middle class marches, it affects people's consciences. When workers sit down, production comes to a halt. We and the capitalist class have power in this society. When the workers decide to take over, that's when revolution will happen. Everything else is the preliminaries."

A SCAB who presumes to talk about social justice, in the final analysis, is a scab first, and anything else second. A movement that condones betrayal of workers has no revolutionary role, regardless of where it stands on other issues. In an era where the word "revolution" is fashionable, what separates the real article from the posturers is how it relates to the working class. If it does not whatever else it may be, it is not revolutionary.

—ALLEN ZAK

WORLD MAGAZINE
OCTOBER 17, 1970

CHILE

Will the mandate of the Chilean people be ratified by both houses of that nation's Congress, meeting October 24? The result has world implications. When the basis for revolutionary change through electoral means was laid in Chile in the September elections, indications showed that its biggest corporations — aided and abetted by the CIA — would continue to use various means — including force and violence or assassination — to thwart the people's will. In this issue Gus Hall discusses the world implications of the Chilean elections, and eye-witness Luis Enrique Delano describes the popular feeling and the line-up of forces. Delano is a columnist on the dailies El Siglo and Ultima Hora, of Santiago de Chile.

See pages 6-9.

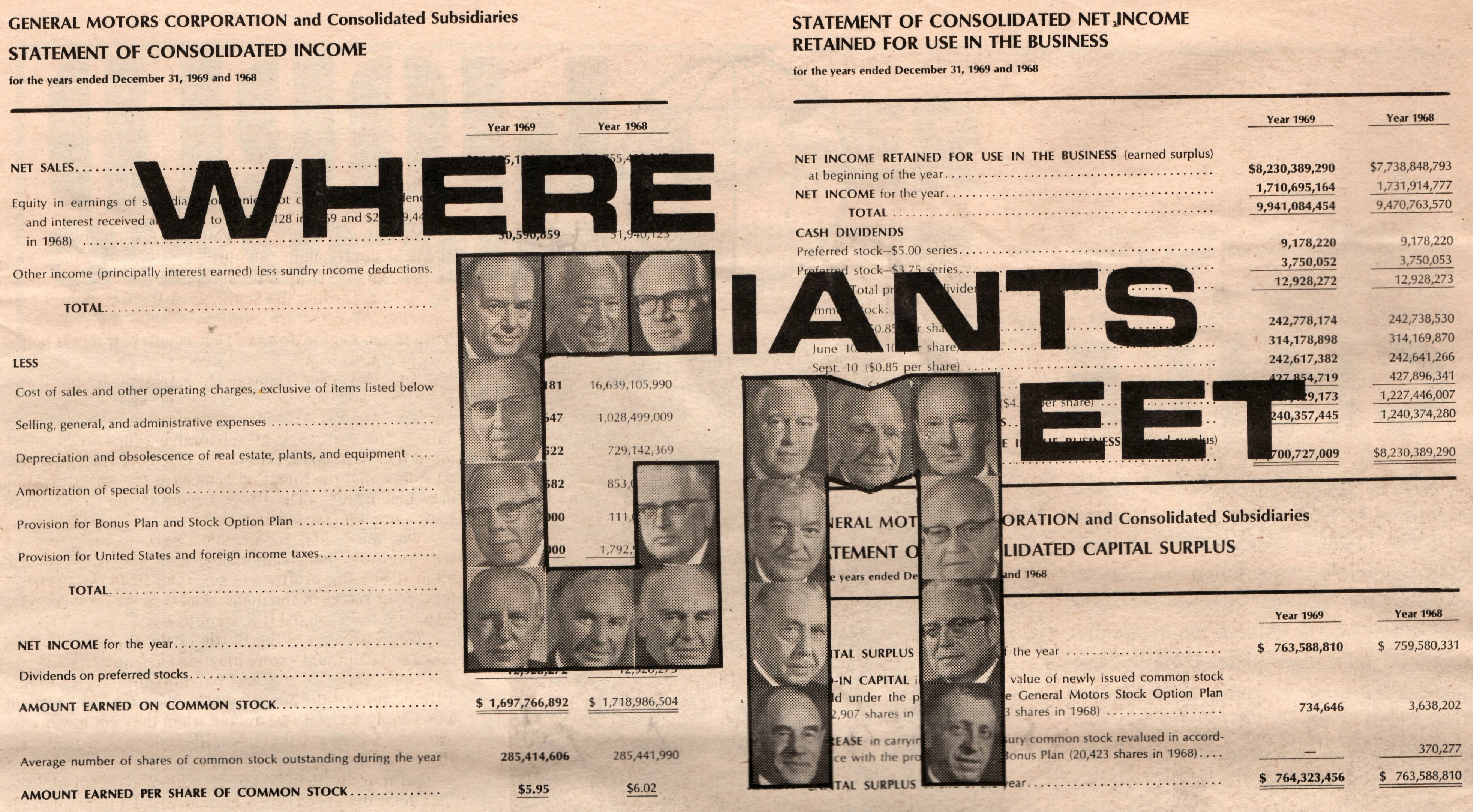
United Press International

DR. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS

also in this issue:

- **A revealing look at GM's top brass**
- **Gus Hall -- an appreciation**

WHERE GIANTS MEET


GENERAL MOTORS CORPORATION and Consolidated Subsidiaries
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED INCOME
for the years ended December 31, 1969 and 1968
STATEMENT OF CONSOLIDATED NET INCOME RETAINED FOR USE IN THE BUSINESS
for the years ended December 31, 1969 and 1968
AMOUNT EARNED PER SHARE OF COMMON STOCK $5.95 $6.02

The faces are of leading members of the General Motors' board of directors. They and the background are taken from GM's 1969 annual report.

By ART SHIELDS

The organized working class is fighting for its life on the General Motors picket lines in many states. The auto workers are the shock troops. But the fate of every union is at stake.

General Motors is a much more dangerous foe than General Electric, which the workers defeated last year. It is three times as big as G.E. And the five biggest money dynasties — the rulers of the American empire — are represented on G.M.'s board of directors. In no other major industrial company are they all together.

G.M. is monopoly itself. The fascist-minded du Ponts of Delaware, the Morgan bankers, the Mellons of Pittsburgh, and the two branches of the Rockefeller family are ganged up together in G.M.

They are ganged up against the working class. John L. Lewis, the miners' leader, said of the robber barons behind General Motors:

"They want the power to exploit the American people at will for the sole purpose of filling their coffers with gold wrung from the sweat and agony of the masses."

Lewis said this during the historic sitdown strike in Flint, Mich., in 1937 when the G.M. plants were ringed by troops in full battle gear.

But the capitalists behind General Motors not only robbed auto workers. They controlled the country's steel and other basic industries as well. And Lewis warned the workers that the du Ponts, the Morgans and other monopolists would launch a general attack on Labor if they won the auto battle.

The sitdowners turned the tables on their exploiters, however. They defied the bayonets. They resisted pressure from President Roosevelt and Governor Murphy. They rejected red-baiting. They won the battle. And U.S. Steel signed its first pact with Labor after G.M. surrendered.

Communists can be proud of their role in this struggle. Some outstanding leaders and many front line fighters were Party members.

The sitdown victory changed U.S. history. This victory was followed by an overwhelming upsurge of unionism in many industries. Company gunmen were tamed. Company towns opened up. The fascist movements the du Ponts were financing were set back. This brought unity in the war against Hitler later. And workers won some of the freedoms that the Declaration of Independence promised in 1776.

But these gains are now being chiseled away. The working class is fighting another decisive battle against G.M. and one must not underestimate the class enemy's power today.

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The du Ponts of Delaware have the biggest holdings in this fifteen billion dollar company. But the eleven billion dollar Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. has two G.M. directors. They are T.L. Perkins of Rockefeller Center — a yachtsman and a member of the Morgan executive committee — and H.J. Morgens of Cincinnati.

Mr. Morgens also doubles as a director of the Rockefeller Brothers Standard Oil Co. of New Jersey, another fifteen billion dollar outfit.

These Morgan ties bind G.M. closely to U.S. Steel, which the Morgan bank controls. The bankers earned those G.M. seats when they helped the du Ponts to buy control of the auto giant.

Another G.M. director — Harllee Branch of Atlanta, Ga. — sits on U.S. Steel's board. The steel workers recognized this when they loaned ten million dollars to the G.M. strikers.

Governor Nelson Rockefeller may pose as a neutral in the G.M. strike. But his "neutrality" is as phony as a nine dollar bill.

The facts are clear. A seat on G.M.'s board is owned by the Rockefeller brothers. It is filled by J.T. Connor of Mt. Vernon, N.Y., a Rockefeller man, who is a director of the Chase Manhattan Bank. This twenty billion dollar institution is headed by Nelson's brother David.

The Rockefeller brothers also have the inside track to other G.M. board members. Among them are directors of the two biggest Rockefeller oil companies — Standard Oil, N.J., and Mobil Oil.

But this isn't all. The Rockefeller brothers also have much influence with three more G.M. directors. Two sit on the board of A.T.&T., the telephone monopoly, a forty-three billion dollar outfit. They are Lloyd Brace of Boston and James R. Killian of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology in Cambridge. The third man — Earle McLaughlin, the biggest Canadian banker — is a director of the Metropolitan Life Insurance Co., a twenty-five billion dollar enterprise.

The Rockefeller brothers have big interests in both institutions. And the New York governor should not be surprised if he finds a delegation of union members at his door.

Governor Rockefeller's cousins — the grandchildren of John D. Rockefeller's brother William — control the fifth largest money group. This group is headed by the First National City Bank of New York, a twenty billion dollar company. And a leading director of First

Lammot du Pont

The National Guard in Flint, 1937.

UAW ON STRIKE FOR IMPROVED COL
UAW ON STRIKE FOR INCREASED PENSIONS
UAW ON STRIKE FOR INCREASED PENSIONS
UAW ON STRIKE FOR INCREASED PENSIONS
STRIKE FOR INCREASED PENSIONS
UAW ON STRIKE FOR JUSTICE
22

Detroit GM strikers at the start of the current strike.

United Press International

General Motors' monopoly ties are indicated in this list of some of the directorates that G.M. board members hold in other companies.

HARLLEE BRANCH
U.S. Steel
J.T. CONNOR
Chase Manhattan Bank
T.L. PERKINS
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.; Penn Central RR
H.J. MORGENS
Morgan Guaranty Trust Co.; Standard Oil Co., N.J.
ALBERT L. WILLIAMS
IBM; Mobil Oil
LLOYD BRACE
A.T.&.T.; First National Bank of Boston
JAMES R. KILLIAN
A.T.&.T.; Cabot Corp.
EARLE McLAUGHLIN
Metropolitan Life Ins. Co.; Chairman, Royal Bank of Canada
CHARLES STEWART MOTT
U.S. Sugar
JOHN T. GORDON
National Bank of Detroit
J.W. McAFEE
Anheuser Busch; St. Joseph Lead
JOHN A. MAYER
ALCOA; Armco Steel
EUGENE M. BEESLEY
Proctor & Gamble; Radio Free Europe

National City — Albert Lynn Williams, a New York yachtsman — is on G.M.'s governing board.

Mr. Williams also has a leg in the Morgan camp, which plays a leading role in General Motors. He's a member of the executive committee of IBM — the International Business Machines Corp. — a six billion dollar firm.

We now come to the Pittsburgh Mellons, who rule a multi-billion dollar empire of aluminum, oil, coal and steel. This family has an unrivalled strikebreaking record. And its representative — John A. Mayer of Mellon Square, Pittsburgh — is on GM's executive committee.

This GM leader is also a director of ALCOA — the Mellon's aluminum trust — and Armco Steel. And he spends off hours at the Mellons' Rolling Rock Club in the Allegheny Mountains, where millionaires in red jackets ride to hounds over farmers' lands.

Another Mellon man fills a second G.M. seat. He is taking the place of the late Richard King Mellon, who held 40,000 G.M. shares.

And we must not forget the CIA — the Central Intelligence Agency. It is represented on the G.M. board by Eugene M. Beesley of Indianapolis, a director of Radio Free Europe, the CIA agency. Mr. Beesley is also a Proctor & Gamble director.

The du Ponts have first place in the world's biggest industrial company, however. They came here as refugees from the French revolution. They boast of their counter-revolutionary record. Their founders' letters tell how they fought with arms in defense of the Tuilleries, the palace of Louis XVI in 1792. The Royalists were whipped. And the du Ponts were about to die when they escaped by posing as workers. They fooled the revolutionists by imitating the steps of tired toilers, they said.

But they are no longer able to fool workers today.

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If the U.S. empire awarded titles of nobility the du Ponts would be Dukes of Delaware. They hold this state like a feudal fief. They began producing powder in Wilmington in 1804, some 174 years ago. But they didn't climb on the big gravy train until the First World War when they sold a billion dollars of death stuff to embattled Europe. They then got control of General Motors with Morgan help. And the family is now worth several billion dollars.

In 1936 a Senate committee reported that the du Ponts had donated at least $300,000 to fascist organizations. The sum was probably much larger, according to Senator Hugo Black, the future Supreme Court justice, who headed the Senate's Anti-Lobby committee.

Some of these fascist organizations directed their main attack against the Black people, the Senate probers revealed. Others concentrated on anti-Semitic propaganda. All were intensely anti-Communist and intensely anti-labor.

The du Ponts and General Motors and other motor companies were named in exposes of the Black Legion in the same period. The Black Legion was a secret murder group that spread through the auto towns of Michigan in the early 1930s. Its members wore black robes with slitted hoods, adorned with skull and crossbones.

The Black legion had "respectable" connections. One of its front organizations was the Wolverine Republican Club in Detroit. And many cops were in its ranks. Its business was murder, however. Its members burned homes, bombed union halls and killed more than 40 Black and white workers.

These crimes were committed in the name of "Anti-Communism." And one of the first murder victims was George Marchuk, a Communist, who was Secretary of the Auto Workers Union in Lincoln Park. Marchuk was warned several times to quit organizing Ford workers. The final warning came from "Peg Leg" White, a Black Legionnaire, who had been a member of Ford's vigilante "Citizens Committee." And on Dec. 22, 1933, Marchuk was found in an empty lot with a bullet in his head.

John Bielak, an AFL auto organizer in the Hudson plant, was killed three months later after a final warning from "Peg Leg" White.

A General Motors official also gave his blessing to the fascist murder outfit. The blessing came in a letter from Henry W. Anderson, G.M.'s Labor Relations Director, in 1936. Anderson was answering a query from Edward S. Cowdrick, Secretary of the Special Conference Committee, an anti-labor body with offices in Rockefeller Center, which the du Ponts were supporting. Cowdrick was asking for information about the Sentinels of the Republic, an anti-Semitic, anti-labor organization. And the G.M. official replied:

"... regarding the Sentinels of the Republic, I have never heard of the organization. **Maybe you could use a little Black Legion down in your country. It might help.**" (My emphasis — A.S.)

And Governor George H. Earle of Pennsylvania bluntly linked the du Ponts to the Black Legion. "I charge," he said, "that this organization is the direct result of the campaign of subversive propaganda subsidized by the Grand Dukes of the Duchy of Delaware, the du Ponts, and the munition princes of the American Liberty League. . . . The Black Legion is the first fruit of their campaign for fascism."

The du Ponts, meanwhile, were working closely with the Nazi industrialists and with the Hitler government itself. Big profits were coming from General Motors' Opel Works in Germany. And G.M. tanks were used by both sides when the U.S. went to war.

This was seen in the Battle of the Bulge when Opel tanks and Flint tanks were blasting each other.

There wasn't a spark of patriotism in the du Ponts' attitude toward the Second World War. The Government was simply a cow to be milked when they got a war contract. And they got fourteen billion dollars of contracts altogether.

Lammot du Pont, then the boss of General Motors, did't hide his greed when he addressed the resolutions committee of the National Association of Manufacturers on Sept. 17, 1942:

> **"Deal with the Government and the rest of the squawkers the way you deal with a buyer in a seller's market. If the buyer wants to buy, he has to meet your price . . . They want what we've got. Good. Make them pay the right price. . . . And if they don't like the price, why don't they think it over."**

I saw the G.M. boss at a dinner of multi-millionaires at the Waldorf-Astoria Hotel, in December 1946. The tycoons had gathered to celebrate the Republican victory in November and to honor Upton Close, a fascist radio commentator. The press was barred, but a Daily Worker cameraman and I managed to get in. We were the only newspapermen to do so. And I saw Lammot du Pont applauding when Close called the late President Roosevelt "a son of a bitch."

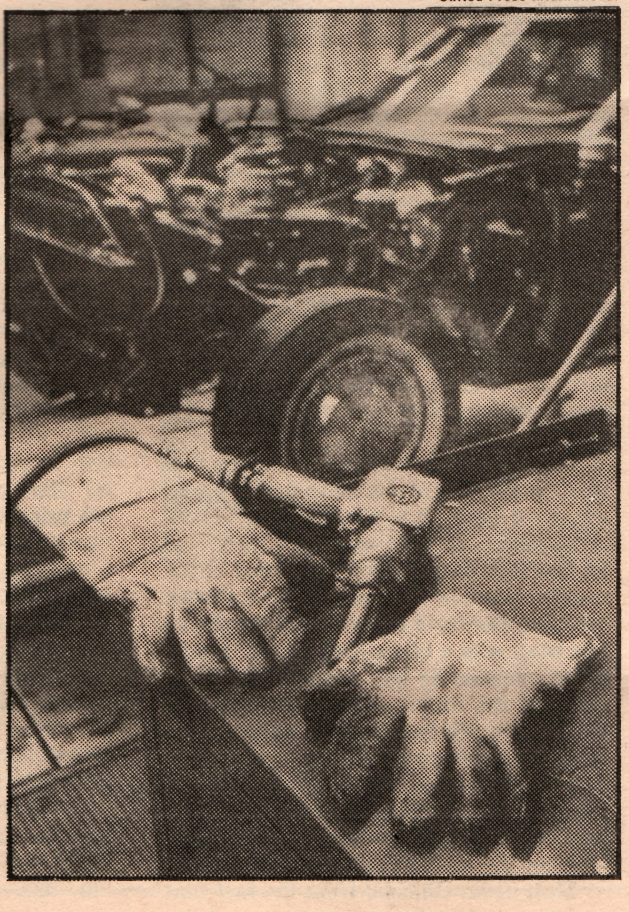
The G.M. boss was sitting beside the fascist while he pounded his palms together.

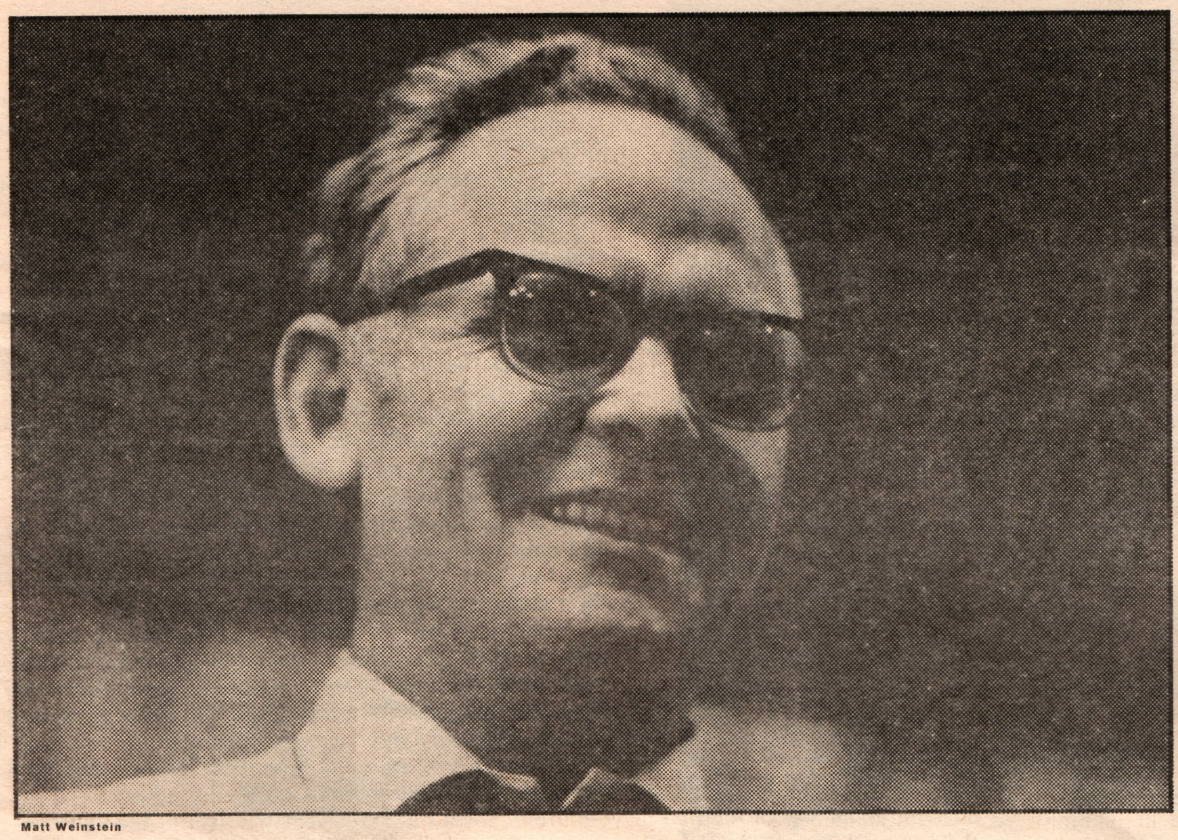
The chairman of these filthy festivities was Merwin K. Hart, the rich man's fascist leader, whom the du Ponts supported. And I was not surprised three years later to read a letter that Lammot du Pont's brother Irenee wrote to Hart. It expressed the opinion that all the "trouble" in Washington came from "the pinks" and "the Jews."

Lammot and Irenee du Pont are dead. But the leopard hasn't changed his spots. And the fight the UAW is waging is a fight for workers' freedom against the enemies of all the people.

The strike begins.

United Press International





GUS HALL

Matt Weinstein

> "I learned that there is nothing more important than to know why and for what you fight."

During World War II

Gus Hall: an appreciation

By JOSEPH NORTH

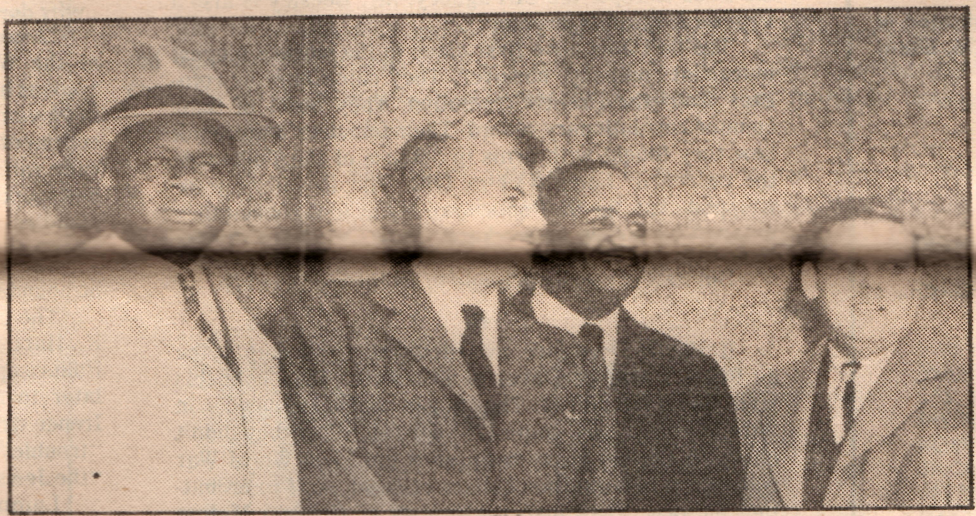
Mankind always thrusts forward exceptional individuals who represent the best of their era, and who, in turn, make exceptional contributions toward shaping their time. Such men help mould humanity's future.

The prototype of such men was Lenin, born 100 years ago this year. This man from a town on the Volga embodied the best of an age that began with Karl Marx of Trier, Germany, the genius who foresaw the rise and triumph of the proletariat, the workers of the world he called on to unite. His social science proved that these workers would rid the world of capitalism and create a world of socialism.

Lenin's system of ideas and his code of organization came down to us as Marxism-Leninism. With it he constructed a party that enabled the working class of Czarist Russia to cope with the 20th century. The sons and daughters of this century are the men and women of the factories, of big industry, of the enormous upsurge of technology and science which harnesses the innermost energies of matter. This class, with its allies, has achieved power in one-third of the world. It did so within the life-span of those born since November 7, 1917.

Gus Hall was seven years old then. Born October 8, 1910, he is now 60, American son of this century. Iron, Minnesota, is his birthplace. It is a town in the bull's eye of the class struggle, up in the Mesabi range which harbors the fabulous treasures of ore from which steel is made — steel, the backbone of this country's might.

Hall, cradled in these mountains of iron, is the son of socialist parents who migrated here from Finland. He "drank in socialism with my mother's milk," as he has said. But hunger, too, lived in the wooden house of Matt and Susan Hallberg and their family of ten sons and daughters. For Matt was a blacklisted miner, blacklisted because he had never — in his 30 years in the mines — knuckled down to the bosses. He found work wherever he could in lumbering, odd-jobs, whatever. But the zeal to organize never left him. This was the atmosphere into which Gus was born — into the heart of the struggle between the workers and the owners.



INDICTED UNDER THE SMITH ACT, 1948 — Among 12 Communist leaders indicted were (L-R) Henry Winston, Eugene Dennis, Benjamin J. Davis and Gus Hall.

Matt never flinched from the fact that he was taking on U.S. Steel, the most powerful corporation in the world. In mythology there was a demigod named Prometheus who challenged Zeus, the chief god, and, at his risk, brought forbidden fire to mortal men. Our days are full of unknown, unsung Prometheans living in workingclass ghettos who challenge lightning to bring fire to their fellow men. Such a proletarian Titan was Gus Hall's father, who imbued his son with class consciousness from childhood on. Gus was an apt pupil.

He had to be, to survive, for history brought him into contention with U.S. Steel, which owned most of the wealth of the Mesabi range. All his life he has been fighting U.S. Steel and its associates.

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The consequence of that long fight was to bring him to his present post, general secretary of the Communist Party.

Today, that proletarian Titan Henry Winston, national chairman of the Party, and Hall—a Black man and a white man —embody that combination of forces that can lead America to peace, freedom and socialism.

What kind of life brought Gus to this post? What went into the making of a Communist leader, an American workingman who is a founder of the United Steelworkers of America, a founder, one may well say, of the modern peace movement in this country; a long-time warrior against racism, having been arrested in his teens for leading a demonstration on behalf of the Scottsboro victims; a leading tactician and strategist of the workingclass movement in America for his class' betterment and its ultimate liberation from what old socialists here named "wage-slavery"?

Gus Hall went to work after eight grades of formal schooling, impelled by the need to contribute to his family. As big at 15 as he was ever to be — six feet high and with broad shoulders — he found work driving a truck, or felling trees, taking whatever jobs came along.

At 15 he joined a union of lumber workers. At 16 he helped organize a strike. At 17 he joined the Communist Party. At 18 he decided his life must be that of a full-time revolutionary — to change the world run by a ruling class which brings so much havoc to mankind.

That began his public life, primarily motivated by his sense of affiliation to the working class.

He had begun to study Marxism at 16 in a class, held after work, conducted by the Young Communist League. "My life seemed to have prepared me for the books of Marx and Lenin," he told me. "They explained what had been on my mind — why life was so hard for those who work and produce all the wealth. Most important, I learned how that will all be changed. I felt an overpowering desire to share this knowledge with others."

All his life he has been sharing that knowledge with others. Organizing them, teaching them, learning from them, leading them — in all the struggles for advance in our day.

Scarcely 18, he was assigned by the Young Communist League to go on a teaching tour throughout the mining towns of Minnesota, Wisconsin and Michigan. "It was one of the most decisive experiences in my life," he says. He spoke to men who had been in the deep of the earth with pick and shovel all day, then, after a hasty wash-up and gulped dinner, hastened to the bare hall that was the classroom. Weariness was in their footstep as he heard them tromp up the stairway. It was in their eyes, their gaunt cheeks. Young Gus was thrilled as he saw their faces light up when he told them the truths of Marxism, of Leninism. "That strengthened my understanding," he says. That tour taught the fledgling Marxist lessons he never forgot. "I learned that there is nothing more important than to know why and for what you fight."

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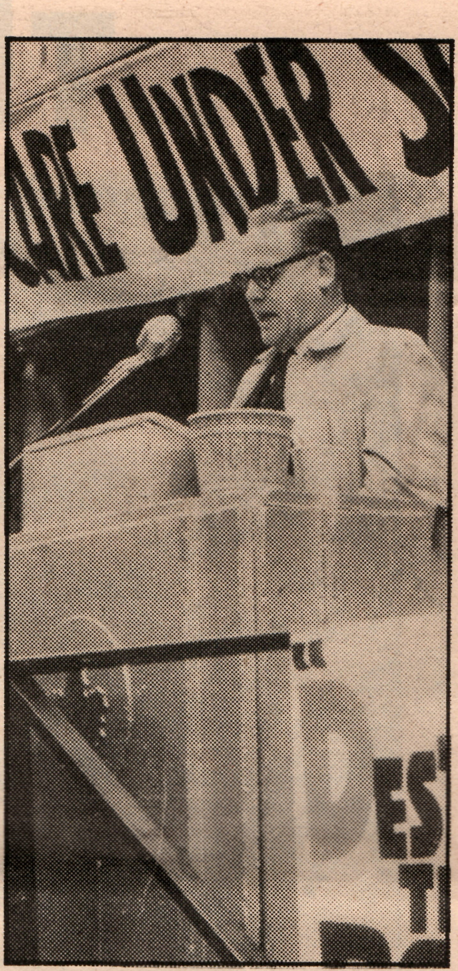
This outline cannot recount all the demonstrations the young revolutionary led in those days against the howling hunger that tortured the country. The number of jobless rose to 17 million. Evictions of workers, of farmers, was a daily event. Actual starvation was the lot of many in the early days of the thirties. To cite just a few of Hall's actions those days can indicate their nature. In 1932, at age 22, he led a march of 35,000 on the city hall of Minneapolis. Clubbed by the police, along with scores of the jobless, he was sentenced to four months in jail. Repeated marches, repeated demonstrations, repeated arrests, too many to record here: it became a way of life.

A time of unprecedented turbulence. Every day was a pitched battle. For bread, for survival. Hall organized wherever the need was greatest, and it was great everywhere.

That readiness to tackle every social evil, every hardship, is the hallmark of the Marxist-Leninist, the Communist. Life is multi-faceted and though the Party develops specialists, its outstanding organizers are obliged to learn how to cope with every type of social challenge.

Communists teach that imperialism — the final stage of capitalism — breeds



May Day 1962 in New York.

today's ills everywhere, wars as well as poverty, aggression as well as exploitation.

Hall saw this process at work in 1928, when the U.S. government plunged its knife deep into Latin America, subverting Nicaraguan elections with the use of the Marines. Hall was invited to address a protest meeting in Ely, Minn., the same day as the local high school graduation. The sons and daughters of miners were to get their diplomas. After the main graduation speech, the students took off to hear a young miner named Gus Hall.

He recalls: "When I rose to speak, and looked into their faces, I saw the youthful dream of a life of brotherhood and peace. Is there a dream more worth fighting for?"

He had gotten no further in his speech than the statement, "We young people want peace," when the wrath of the police exploded. "I learned that peace was the most dangerous word in the dictionary for those who run the works. The graduating class of '28, in Ely, Minn., also learned a big lesson that day. Half the members were beaten up and arrested, spending their graduation night in jail."

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Hall says he often thought of that night when he was in the Armed Forces on the island of Guam during World War II. "Some of those boys at the Class of '28 have died on the battlefields of Europe, others left their bones on the islands of the Pacific. Yes, it was for their right to live that they fought for peace on their graduation day."

So early, he fought:

Against hunger.

Against imperialism, against war.

Against racism.

It was in those years that Hall and his YCL comrades heard of the Scottsboro youths framed to die in the electric chair on the Kluxer charge of rape. Hall organized a march for their freedom, in Rochester, Minn. Arrested, he served his first jail term. "Racism," he says, "affects everyone. None can escape its evil influence." He calls on all Communists "to attain an especially sharp edge of alertness and sensitivity, and root out even the slightest reflection of racist prejudice or white supremacist notions in their ranks."

Fighting on many fronts, Hall has made one of his most telling contributions in the organization of trade unions. The early thirties saw the lowest ebb of organized labor. Less than two million remained in the AFL, led then by William Green, a classic "lieutenant of capital in the ranks of labor," as Lenin had described the breed.

Green opposed the organization of the unorganized, opposed the organization of the unskilled and semi-skilled in the mass production industries, opposed militant tactics. He opposed anything that benefitted the rank-and-file of labor, and, especially, he opposed the Communists, for they were the ones who sought labor's unity and advance.

William Z. Foster, back in 1919, was on the track, when he led the great steel strike, which, though temporarily defeated, laid the basis for future organization. There is a direct line from Bill Foster to Gus Hall.

Those who returned to work with the upswing of the economic cycle in the mid-thirties had had a profound experience fighting hunger. They returned to the factories with a record they would not relinquish — the will to organize. That will became irresistible. A strike wave, unprecedented in history, struck the country.

Hall was much in demand. His experience and his successes had become known around the country. He was assigned by the YCL to organize in Youngstown and Warren, Ohio, two citadels of steel's might.

He began to organize the Rank and File Steel Workers Organizing Committee, the basis on which the giant steel plants were to become unionized soon afterward. This foundation enabled the steel workers to wage their epic strike struggles. It also sparked rank-and-file groups organized by Communists in the centers of steel, auto, rubber and electronic manufacture.

Hall's work first earned him the post of field organizer of the Steel Workers Union, then that of international representative in 1937. At the age of 27, he began his major role in the most successful organizing crusade of the period — the steel industry.

Events built toward the famous Little Steel Strike of 1937. Hall led that strike in the Warren-Youngstown-Niles area, the heart of mighty Republic Steel, and Youngstown Sheet and Tube. The most bloody battles were fought there, with daily confrontations between workers and the National Guard, armed gangsters and local police. Dozens of workers lost their lives or were maimed forever in the fierce class conflict. Hall was arrested on a spurious charge of "dynamiting," and spent two months behind bars before he was let out on $100,000 bail. Dynamiting was the classic frame-up charge against union organizers for almost a century. Yet the strike was won.

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Hall put it this way: "During the union upsurge and the drive of the Committee for Industrial Organization to organize basic industries, heroic strikes broke out all over the nation. The AFL had slumped to two million in the late twenties and early thirties, failing to tackle the problems of unemployment and refusing to organize basic industry into industrial unions. With the CIO drive more than 10 million workers joined unions in a few years of the struggle. Sitdown strikes forced the auto and rubber corporations to recognize the union. Textile, oil, chemical, lumber, machine-tool and others were organized."

In every industry, he emphasizes, "the Communists initiated and played the decisive role in the organizing drive and in the strikes."

The Little Steel Strike of 1937 was key to the entire drive for union organization.

I select Hall's work in labor as the main thrust of this article, for many feel that history will record that he played an historic part in the organization of the modern trade union movement.

I could go on in many other areas of life. Space does not allow me to delineate his role in the fight against McCarthyism, when he, with his comrades — some 135 leading Communists — were railroaded to prison on thought-control charges of the Smith Act. And how he and his comrades refused to knuckle down under the McCarran Act which would have made them sign away their birthright to the First Amendment—for which thousands have died in this country.

Suffice it to say here that he has spent over 10 years of his 60 behind bars, but in the course of the fight-back against these laws of repression, he helped galvanize a nation to thwart the ambitions of the would-be gauleiters in this country — like Senator Joe McCarthy and the corporate interests behind him.

Nor will space permit me to tell of his fight in the courts to settle the frame-up charges against him of "dynamiting," so that he could enlist in World War II. Nor how he served in the Pacific, in the U.S. Navy, and how his buddies chose him "the man of the company," and how the superior officer vetoed the right that went with that honor to choose his training camp. It was no irony of history that that hostile superior officer had also been an official of Republic Steel against whom he had led the strike!

Nor can I tell how Hall, following the untimely death of that inspiring leader Eugene Dennis, then general secretary, continued and expanded the crusade to unify that party. This was one of Hall's principal contributions as a Marxist-Leninist leader. He has led the battle to rid the party of destructive trends which surfaced after the McCarthy period. The pressures of McCarthyism had brought out liquidationist trends. These grew in response to sectarian tendencies, an inability to adapt tactics to changing times. The rightist tendencies, says Hall, were nurtured by the relatively long period of economic "boom." "The ruling class influence went much deeper because of this boom," he says, "and it penetrated our party as nothing had before."

In fact his advocacy of unity, and of mass tactics — not only in the Party, but in the labor movement, in the forces fighting racism, fighting for peace — are a basic characteristic of his work, as is his unending confidence in the might and the potential of the working class. He knows its inherent power, its dynamics as few in the country, in the world, know. That strength he has given without stint to his class, his people.

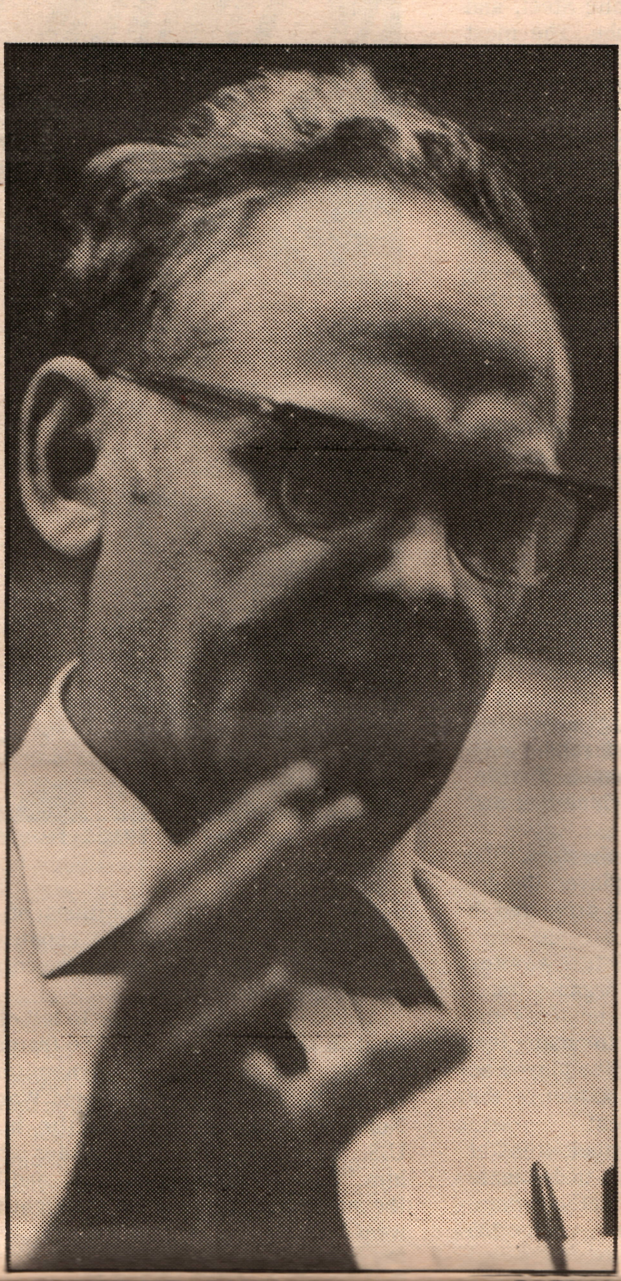
A world marks his 60th birthday, knowing that here is a man who combines his profound and proven patriotism with an equally profound and proven internationalism. This is how they see Gus Hall, son of Iron, Minnesota, workingman, Communist, Marxist-Leninist leader.

The world lifts a cup of cheer to congratulate him and wishes him many more years of a fruitful life.

HISTORIC BREAKTHROUGH — Hall addressed thousands of students at Oregon University's football field in 1962.

This article is excerpted from a pamphlet titled GUS HALL: THE MAN AND THE MESSAGE by Joseph North, James E. Jackson and George Meyers, 50 cents, New Outlook Publishers, New York.

The meaning of Ch



GUS HALL

Gus Hall, general secretary of the Communist Party, made this speech at a meeting of solidarity with the Chilean Communist Party held in New York City on September 25. Other speakers were James E. Jackson, secretary of the Party's International Affairs Commission, and Grace Mora Newman, currently her Party's candidate for lieutenant governor of New York.

By Gus Hall

Whenever there is new revolutionary experience it is necessary to study it and draw all conclusions from it. The developments in Chile are a new revolutionary experience. I will probe these new experiences with you, but before we do, we in the United States must realize that the source of the danger to the electoral victory of the Chilean people is here!

The most crucial matter to us is that Washington, D.C. is the center — the world center — of counter-revolution. It is the direct representative of the corporate trusts, world corporations, Rockefellers and Duponts who are calling the shots in the invisible government — the National Security Council — about the matters in Chile.

The Central Intelligence Agency has its special Chilean department and frankly, the question is not whether they will try to overthrow the electoral mandate in Chile, the question is how and when.

We cannot forget that in the very same days when President Kennedy was issuing his statements about the Alliance for Progress about great friendship for the South American people, he was conferring with high U.S. government officials whether or not to murder Fidel Castro. The possible assassination of the newly elected president of Chile no doubt is being discussed in Washington now. The revelations about Kennedy's plan to get Fidel Castro murdered should destroy some of the dangerous illusions about the nature of U.S. imperialism.

You can be sure they are discussing how to undo this meaningful electoral victory. They are discussing whether they should give Argentina and Brazil one or two billion dollars to create border incidents to create the excuse to invade with the United States' support.

They are discussing whether Brazil or Argentina cannot do in Chile what Israel is doing in the Mideast. U.S. imperialism is a master at this type of tactic. And they are discussing whether the preferable tactic would be to get the Chilean military — to promise them anything they want — to get them to take power.

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What is important for us to realize is that, whatever the decisions and the plans, the money for the counter-revolutionary attempt is coming from Washington, D.C. This is now the world center of counter-revolution. Just this week a new element was revealed in the advanced imperialist planning and aggression: the invisible government has secret panels for each crisis area. These panels sit in permanent session and plan. They make the decisions, including decisions for military action in these crisis areas. This system of active panels in session was revealed regarding the developments in the Middle East. You may be sure the panel on Chile has been and is in session for some time. Therefore our task here in the United States is to stay the ugly hand of imperialist aggression against the progressive revolutionary electoral victory in Chile.

It has been obvious for some time to most that the Chilean election was not an ordinary election. The Chilean electoral developments were the handwriting on the wall for imperialism, and especially for U.S. imperialism. Fear about this election has been mounting in the ruling class circles for some time. Everybody has sensed that not just the future of Chile is involved here. Everybody has known that what takes place in Chile will have repercussions, first of all, in all of Latin America. Therefore the ruling class circles have had good reason to fear the Chilean elections.

This election marks the appearance of a new development in the class struggle and, because of this, there is panic in ruling class circles. For this reason they are openly saying that **"it must not be permitted."** This concept has appeared in many columns and in many speeches. And what is it that must not be permitted? What must not be permitted is the result of a democratic election in Chile. **The New York Times,** which has spoken loud and often about democratic processes has, since the elections, been talking about whether or not military rule is the answer. **The New York Times** thinly veils this line by saying **maybe** the medicine is worse than the disease. **Maybe.** And then goes on in the next editorial suggesting that the military **may** not have a choice in the matter. That they may have to take power. You can be sure the policy underneath those editorials is much more in the direction of encouraging the military of Chile to take power. In this sense there is small difference between Spiro Agnew's policy of studying the question of calling off the 1972 elections in the U.S.A. and the **New York Times** calling for a rejection of a democratic electoral decision in Chile. It is fundamentally the same policy. And no matter how thinly veiled, this is the policy of the American ruling circles.

Now, why is there such fear about this election. As I said, they fear the new element that has emerged in the Chilean election. And what is new in this election? The election of a socialist president? That is not what is new. Socialist presidents have been elected before. Even Left socialist presidents have been elected before. So that is not the new element the Chilean election introduces into the revolutionary developments. What is new is the nature of the mass movement that elected President Salvador Allende. This mass movement in Chile that elected the new president is a united front movement on a new level.

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It is a united front movement based on changing the relations of the class forces in Chile. It is a united front movement for taking the steps, the necessary steps to establish socialism in Chile. It is a united front movement for a revolutionary change. And therefore the elections in Chile are a revolutionary, democratic mandate of the people. That's what is new! And that's what the ruling circles of this country fear so much. A revolutionary, democratic electoral mandate with the power of the organized masses to back it up. That's what has created a sense of panic in the ranks of the ruling class. This development in Chile has shed the last figleaf from bourgeois propaganda. Can you just hear former Presidents Kennedy, Johnson, Eisenhower and the **New York Times** saying: "We will accept the verdict of the people as long as it is democratically arrived at."

This has been the big propaganda line that the ruling circles have been putting over. They have been using

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Chile (pop. 9.2 mi
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this tactic because they know that masses in the Unite States, who have not experienced revolutions, can b misled into believing that non-electoral revolutions ar not democratic.

In this sense one could ask, was our revolution i 1776 democratic or non-democratic? But because th masses don't know, they have been able to say, "we wil accept any verdict as long as it is democratically arrive at." But now that last figleaf has been torn off. A revolutionary mandate democratically and electorally arrived at — that's what's new in Chile.

It is for this reason that the ruling circles in America are thinking about military rule — counter-revolutio from the barrel of the gun. To overthrow what was democratically, electorally arrived at in Chile. The ruling circles don't mind political changes, as long as the **capitalist** class rule remains. They don't mind socialist partie — they didn't get excited about electing a Harold Wilso in England, or a Guiseppe Saragat in Italy, who are socialist in name only, because the class rule remains intact. But in Chile there is a difference. That is the mandate is to change that class rule. That is the mandat that won the Chilean election. That is new. The worl revolutionary movement has not before experience this road to power.

Because of this there are a number of question theoretical and practical, that have emerged. Does thi mean the electoral path is now the only path to workin class power? It does not. That conclusion would not onl be wrong, it would be opportunistic, it would be a righ opportunistic conclusion. It does mean, however, tha when the elections are used as a weapon of a fighting militant coalition that it can win. And that is a very important conclusion. It is one of the fundamental thing we have to conclude from the Chilean experience.

Does the Chilean experience mean that this is th only path to power for all countries? No it does not. It i proof of nothing of the kind. Revolutionaries must b ready for all forms of struggle. More than anything els human experience proves that revolutionaries must b ready for combinations of forms of struggle. The prope ingredients of military, non-military, violent, non-violen at the proper time is what I think Chile indicates — prop

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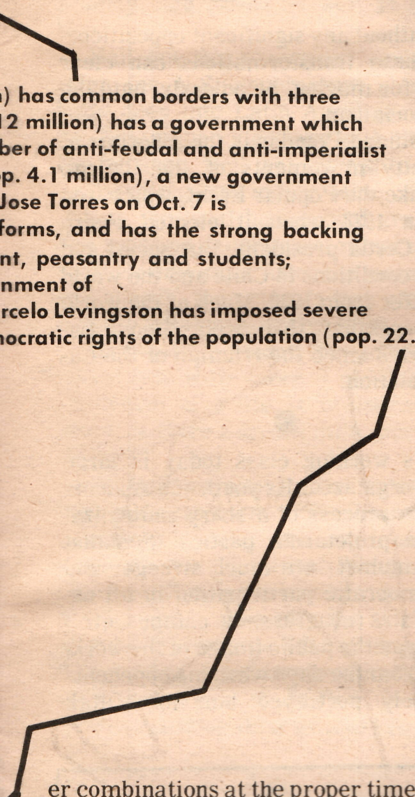

) has common borders with three
12 million) has a government which
ber of anti-feudal and anti-imperialist
p. 4.1 million), a new government
Jose Torres on Oct. 7 is
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er combinations at the proper time.

Does this experience deny the theses of Debray and Mao. Yes, it does. It denies and rejects those theses. It rejects the concept that it is not necessary to follow tactics that reflect reality. It rejects the concept that you can have tactics regardless of what the reality is for the moment, or that it is possible to create your own reality.

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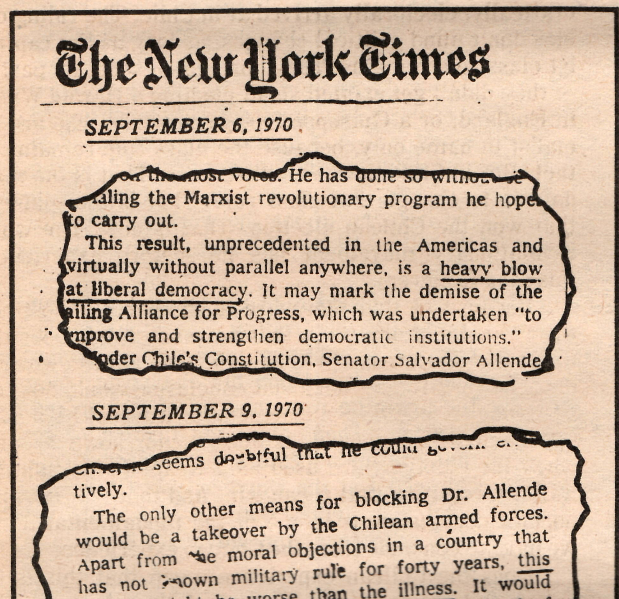
Had the Chilean revolutionary movement followed such concepts, they would not have had the victory, they would not have had the electoral successes. Chilean tactics reflected the objective processes of Chile in this period. They were victorious only because they used the right combination at the right time, in the right place, with the right forces for the Chilean reality. And one could ask, what would have happened if the Chilean revolutionary movement had accepted the thesis that the guerrilla movement is the only path to power. The Chilean Communists never rejected the necessity of the use of military power in the proper place. But had they concentrated on the military in small groups, they would have given up the mass political struggle. They would have given up the idea of mobilizing masses, they would have given up the idea of forming the all-important united front movement. That would have resulted in defeat.

Not only the Chilean experiences proves this. There are negative experiences around the world that prove it. What would have happened in Chile had the Chilean revolutionary movement accepted the idea that said ignore the cities, ignore the working class, surround the cities? What would have happened? The victory was created, as Comrade Jackson said, in the very industrial heart of Chile. The working class is in the very heart of this political victory, in alliance with other sections of the population.



The New York Times

SEPTEMBER 6, 1970

the most votes. He has done so without
aling the Marxist revolutionary program he hope
to carry out.

This result, unprecedented in the Americas and virtually without parallel anywhere, is a heavy blow at liberal democracy. It may mark the demise of the ailing Alliance for Progress, which was undertaken "to mprove and strengthen democratic institutions."

nder Chile's Constitution, Senator Salvador Allende

SEPTEMBER 9, 1970

seems doubtful that he could

tively.

The only other means for blocking Dr. Allende would be a takeover by the Chilean armed forces. Apart from the moral objections in a country that has not known military rule for forty years, this remedy might be worse than the illness. It would almost certainly plunge Chile into a long period of civil strife.

Even if the worst does not happen, Chile is headed for a rough passage. How it

And what would have happened if the Chilean revolutionary movement would have accepted the idea that you don't study objective reality. You create your own revolutionary situation and then react to that. Well, it's obvious that disaster would have followed. What would have happened if the Chilean revolutionary movement would have followed the idea that says reject all united front relations with the broad masses who were not ready for military struggle? Obviously there would have been no victory.

What would have happened if the Chilean revolutionary movement had accepted the advice that workers in the cities are a part of the establishment and that you cannot rely on them, that they cannot be a foundation for revolutionary advancement? It is obvious that that would have been disastrous.

What would have happened if the Chilean revolutionary movement would have accepted the advice that all electoral tactics and struggles can only be opportunistic movements? That electoral struggle cannot be vehicles, instruments in the revolutionary struggle? Well, it's obvious that they would not have taken part in the electoral tactics in the struggle. They would not have organized the united front that won the elections. They would have reaped defeat if they had accepted all this advice. The movement would have been set back for years and years and years. Because if they had accepted any of that advice, the forces of the revolution would have been divided and dispersed, as happened in many cases where such advice was accepted.

There are many lessons in this election for the movements in many parts of the world. For instance, are these not some of the weaknesses in the revolutionary movement of the Mideast in the last weeks? Did not some of the revolutionary movements — some of the fighters in the Mideast — lose sight of reality? Their tactics did not take into consideration the need to win the masses for the struggle. That was a fundamental error. I think they're correcting it now. But it brought some very negative results, and at a critical moment because they lost sight of the key question that you've got to move masses. So they weakened the anti-imperialist front in the Mideast.

Isn't this the error also of anarchist sects in the United States? Do they not, with mistaken tactics, supply the forces of reaction with ammunition? Don't they alienate masses? Don't they create problems of moving masses into struggle? Of course they do.

The Chilean revolutionary forces used tactics that resulted in the greatest unity of the Chilean people. Now, one must ask, is the Chilean struggle over? It would be the gravest mistake to think that it is over. U.S. imperialism and the reactionary force of Chile have not given up. Chilean capitalism has not given up.

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If the victory has to be defended by armed struggle — and that may very well be the case — would that make the tactics leading to this victory wrong? Absolutely not! Armed struggle would now have the support of the Chilean masses in defense of the electoral victory. Armed struggle without the mass movement would fail. An armed struggle without going through this electoral attempt would not result in victory. An armed struggle without having moved the masses into the political arena would have ended in the isolation of the revolutionary forces.

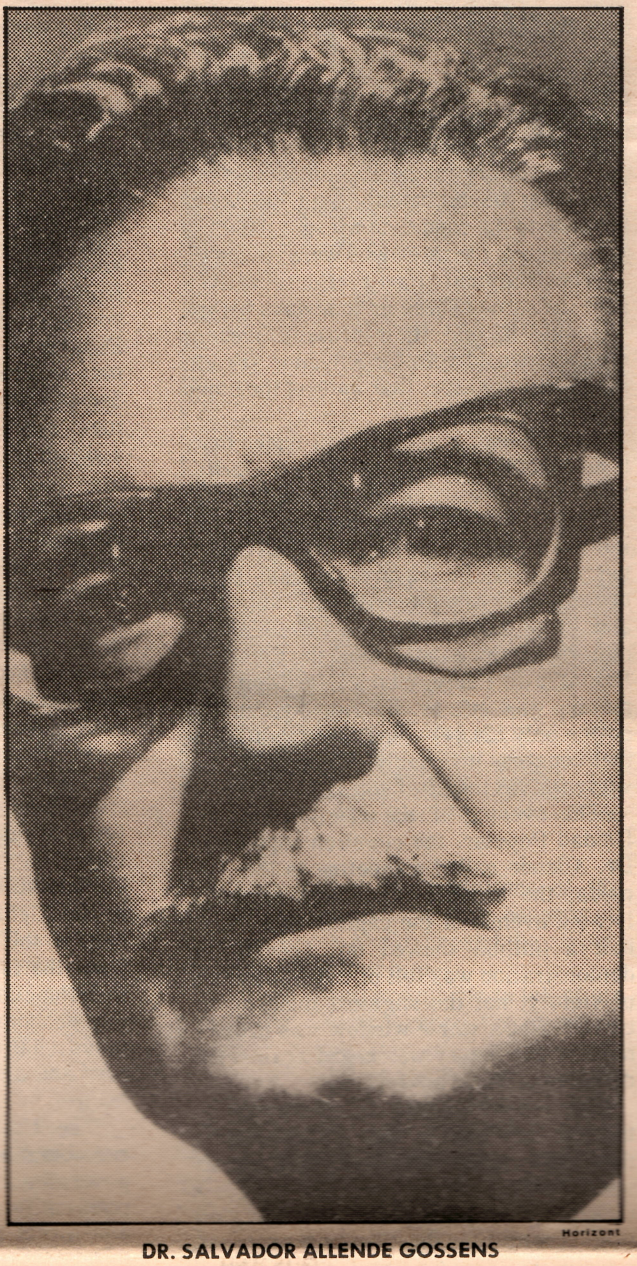
Why was this element, this new tactic, successful now? Why wasn't it successful in the past? Many things have changed. The success of this tactic reflects the new level of the world relationship of forces.

It reflects the new level of socialist consciousness in the world, which comes from the fact that one-third of the world is socialist and is successful and this has helped to raise the socialist consciousness to a new level.

It reflects the new level of anti-imperialist consciousness in the world. And a new stage in the inability of imperialism to mislead. The struggle in Vietnam has had a great effect in assessing imperialism's strength. The victory reflects a new level of how masses view the world now. New tactics are therefore possible.

Capitalist spokesmen sense this. They sense what is new. That's why they say it must not be permitted to happen. That's why organs like the **New York Times** openly speak about overthrow by military means. That's why they are pressing the panic button. They press it for many reasons. When imperialism lost its place in the world as the dominant force, it reverted to a new tactic: neo-colonialism. The new policies reflect the new power of the national liberation movements and the new relationship of world forces.

What Chile shows to imperialism is that even neo-capitalist policies cannot hold back the floodwaters of the revolutionary process. Even neo-colonialist policies are going to go under in Chile. This signals the collapse of concepts like the Alliance for Progress, and so on.



Horizont

DR. SALVADOR ALLENDE GOSSENS

Now briefly, what are some of the specific lessons for us?

* That we must build mass struggles — mass movements reflecting our reality.

* That there is no such a thing as skipping stages. There can be fast and speedy movements, but not skipping stages.

* That we must never lose confidence in masses, in the working class. And that our policies must be based on that.

* That our tactics must be a flexible combination of many forms of struggle at the proper time. And they must be based on mass struggle — **regardless of tactics.** Argument for a military tactic carries with it the responsibility that it must be based on masses in motion, on mass support. It will not succeed without that. So, regardless of tactics, the question of masses in struggle is the key.

* I think it points to the need for building united front movements of all kinds.

Now, one final lesson from the Chilean events. This same capitalist press is alarmed because of one element in that united front and they say so. What they are alarmed about is the Communist Party of Chile, and they say they could even take the united front if that one element was not there. If only the Communist Party wasn't in it, they would be willing to accept the democratically-arrived at decision.

And then they say that it's not just the presence of a Communist Party. But you notice the phrases they use. They say, what makes the Chilean Communist Party so dangerous is that it has a "flexible revolutionary corps." Mind that formulation: "flexible revolutionary corps." What they are saying is, that it is a revolutionary force which understands the realities of Chile and is able to move masses into struggle.

That's what "flexible corps" means. They don't say that it is dangerous only because it is revolutionary. There are many revolutionary organizations. But they're realistic. And they assess it as they do, because it is a **flexible** revolutionary corps.

It is a tremendous Party. It has a tremendous leadership. It has depth and theory and practice — a tremendous history and it is greatly loved by the Chilean people. It is rooted in the working class and it is a power that the ruling circles rightly fear.

Chile — a people's victory

By LUIS ENRIQUE DELANO

SANTIAGO DE CHILE

Jorge Allesandri, the right-wing Chilean presidential candidate, was so sure of victory in the September 4 elections that he repeatedly said he would concede to the candidate who got the most votes among the three who were running.

The National Party (Conservative) said the same. Three or four days before elections it said its representatives in congress would vote for Salvador Allende if he got more votes than each of the other two.

The Chilean constitution provides that, if no candidate gets an absolute majority, then both houses of congress meeting jointly elect the president from the two contenders with the highest number of votes. In the present case these are Salvador Allende, with 1,075,616 votes and Jorge Allesandri, with 1,036,118. Radimoro Tomic, candidate of the Christian Democratic Party, which is presently in power, was out of the running, having gotten only 824,849 votes. The tradition is that congress invariably chooses the man who receives the most votes.

The evening of the election victory, Unidad Popular, the coalition supporting Dr. Allende called a meeting in the Alameda, the broadest and most centrally located avenue of the capital. More than half a million showed up. Though the demonstration was full of the enthusiasm of victory, not the slightest incident occurred. Not a single window was broken, not a single outcry was heard against the defeated political adversaries.

This behavior came as no surprise to the Unidad Popular, but it did astonish their adversaries who had, in a steady blood-curdling smear campaign, forecast through press and radio that the Left would commit the most horrible excesses.

This campaign, designed to breed public hysteria, was financed by the daily newspaper El Mercurio, and by Chilean and foreign corporations, among them the Anaconda Copper Mining Co.

The morning of Sept. 5, the defeated candidate Radomiro Tomic, who happens to be a personal friend of Dr. Allende, came to the victor's home to congratulate him. When the electoral results became known, the Christian Democratic youth fraternized on the Alameda with the young of the parties that form Unidad Popular — the Socialist Party, the Communist Party, the Radical Party, the Social Democratic Party and the Movement of Unified Popular Action (MAPU) and Independent Popular Action (API).

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Reneging on his promise Allesandri did not recognize Allende as winner. Neither did the National Party. Allesandri then said that if congress would elect him president he would resign and that in the new election which would have to be held, he would not run. This odd proposition was a desperate last-ditch effort to keep Allende from coming to power.

It amounted to saying to the Christian Democrats: Choose me president, then I will resign and then my political apparatus will support whatever candidate you want.

This stubborn and unusual resistance of the Right, to accept the clear-cut verdict of the election, derives principally from the fateful fact that when the Unidad Popular takes office the Right will lose economic, social and political advantages it has enjoyed since 1830 — for a century and a half almost. Why? Here's the answer.

The Unidad Popular program plans considerable changes in all aspects of government — like the creation of a new political form wherein workers have real and direct participation at all levels of power; the nationalization of basic natural resources, some of which are presently in the hands of U.S. companies, like copper, saltpeter, iodine, iron and coal; the expropriation and administration of private banks, foreign commerce, strategic industrial monopolies, distributive companies.

Also slated for expropriation are those corporations who affect the economic and social development of the country, like production and distribution of electric energy — air, sea and railway transport, communications, production and refining of petroleum, steel, cement, chemical, cellulose and paper industries.

These will constitute the public area of property; the middle-sized and small industries will continue to be in the area of private property. There will also be a mixed economic sector that will be made up of companies operating with both private and state capital.

Another point of the program which the Right considers particularly onerous is the escalation of agrarian reform. This will end all private large landholdings. These large **haciendas** are bigger than anything imaginable in the United States, and have long been the source of the wealth and political power of the oligarchical families that ran Chile until recently without any significant opposition.

All these transformations can clear the path for moving, bloodlessly, onto the road to socialism.

The Unidad Popular is the inheritor of prior unity movements of the Chilean people, like the Popular Front, which won power in 1938 when it elected Pedro Aguirre Cerda president. But social and political conditions in Chile and the world today differ from 1938. Much of the world today is socialist: this obtains also in Latin America since the triumph of the Cuban Revolution.

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Chile's working class today is large and well-organized. Its youth and students are in the process of a sharp radicalization. The proletarian parties (Socialist and Communist) are much stronger and their democratic participation in all national affairs (congress, the campus, etc.) has changed the public image of the workingman from the days when his opponents deliberately portrayed him as brutal,

Luis Enrique Delano is a columnist for the dailies Ultima Hora and El Siglo of Santiago.

UNA IGLESIA JUNTO AL PUEBLO Y SU
JUSTICIA

United Press International

This Santiago cathedral was seized in 1968 by priests, nuns and laymen. The banner reads: "For a Church united with the people in struggle."

Scientist and social crusader

United Press International

Dr. Allende on the way to vote.

SANTIAGO DE CHILE:

Salvador Allende comes from an old Chilean family, distinguished by the number of its members who devoted themselves to public service, many of them medical doctors, others military officers marked by a sense of patriotic duty. This dates back to the revolution for independence from Spain at the beginning of the past century.

Allende was born in Valparaiso, June 26, 1908. He was an outstanding student brimming with intellectual curiosity. At an early age he questioned the reasons for the inequality he observed amng people in his country. He searched sociology for the answers, consulted the books of experts and spoke always with old fighters among the workers of Chile. He felt a kinship with them from an early age.

He finished high school in 1925, then completed his military service in the cavalry, complying with a law which many evaded. Upon his discharge from the army he remained an officer in the reserves. Then, after the fashion of so many of his ancestors, he entered medical school at the University of Chile. He combined studies with an active life as student leader and advocate of social rights.

He was first arrested for his political activities in 1932 and sentenced by a military court.

His father was dying, but the authorities only permitted the son two hours with him, just before the last moments. Allende, at his father's grave, vowed to

EL PUEBLO SERA GOBIERNO
ENCIA
PAREMOS LA VIOLENCIA!
VENCEREMOS ALLENDE 3

Concerned about a right-wing putsch even before the elections, Chileans held demonstrations throughout the country.

Horizont

backward, murderous, stupid...

Both parties have strong parliamentary representation and when they took the non-violent way of obtaining power they revealed a deep knowledge of Chile's democratic roots and traditions.

The other parties belonging to the Unidad Popular are: the historical Radical Party, which is socialist and democratic, tendencies it shares with the small Social Democratic Party and the movement of the independents, the API.

The MAPU is the left-wing of the Christian Democrats. It broke away over disagreements with President Eduardo Frei's government, feeling that its revolutionary spirit had cooled off unforgivably.

The government program of Unidad Popular was set up in accord with the policies of each of the parties forming the powerful coalition. It has been agreed that the government itself will be a multiparty government. It will be formed by all forces that participated in the victory of Dr. Allende.

Dr. Allende has already been recognized by a very significant part of the country as president-elect. This recognition was specifically expressed by all the universities, by the youth of all political parties (with the exception of the waning National Party), by all the professional associations of Chile, doctors, engineers, lawyers, etc., a part of the judiciary, the powerful trade-union setup, Central Unida de Trabajadores (CUT), many workers and farmers groups, certain bishops of the Catholic church, municipal governments, teachers, writers and artists' associations. Even the government of President Frei, although not explicitly, because it is prohibited by law, has informally recognized the Allende victory.

Congress is scheduled to meet next week, October 24, to ratify Dr. Allende as Chile's president. The Right has repeatedly staged demonstrations — sparsely attended — in the streets to counter this ratification. Its press has clamored that if Marxism comes to power, goodbye civil liberties and elections. The Right has, with a degree of success, maneuvered to provoke an economic crisis, persuading some individuals to withdraw their deposits from banks and savings institutions. They got some factory owners to diminish production in order to induce unemployment.

They went to absurd lengths, even broadcasting propaganda that the Allende regime will confiscate their cars, their houses and even their children who will then be sent to Cuba and the Soviet Union.

In the afternoons one can see bevies of elegant ladies dressed in black who wait until President Frei emerges from his office in the Moneda, the government palace, and then call to him in theatrical voices, "Save us from communism."

But most Chileans know this is nothing but a show the Right is putting on. They assume that Dr. Allende will take office November 3.

The Christian Democratic Party has agreed — at this writing — to give its 75 votes in congress to Dr. Allende if he accepts certain of its proposals relating to the press, the armed forces, university autonomy, etc. At this moment the Unidad Popular is studying these propositions.

If the front agrees, Allende will be proclaimed president, with 157 votes, that is, the Christian Democratic votes plus those of the Unidad Popular. Alessandri will get only 42 ballots, from the National Party and the Radical Democrats.

In case Unidad Popular rejects the proposals, the Christian Democrats will abstain from voting. In that case Dr. Allende will win only with the 82 votes of the Unidad Popular against the 42 diehard supporters of Alessandri.

This is the picture at the end of the third week after the Chilean presidential election.

Luis Corvalan, senator and head of Chile's Communist Party.

Prensa Latina

dedicate his life to social justice.

Along with several groups of workers and intellectuals, he was a founder of the Socialist Party in 1933. Because of his firm opposition to the government of Arturo Alessandri (1932-38) — father of his rival in the recent elections Jorge Alessandri — he was banished to the port city of Caldera. There he devoted himself to aiding the poor, healing the sick, and indicentally worked at strengthening his own health, adopting a stern regime of outdoor living and exercising by swimming frequently in the ocean.

His term of banishment over, he returned to Santiago. The Socialist Party promoted his candidacy to various leading offices. In 1937 he was elected congressman from Valparaiso. Two years later when the Popular Front government won the elections, President Pedro Aguirre Cerda made him Minister of Public Health. Allende was then 31 years old.

As a physician with a vital social outlook, he was concerned above all in the fields of public health. There, as scientist, he made his biggest contributions. His book "The Medical-Social Situation of Chile," published about 30 years ago, initiated a series of national achievements in preventive medicine and public health.

It became customary to appoint Allende representative of Chilean social medicine at innumerable international congresses.

At one of these he formulated the famous"Declaration of the Rights of Latin-American Children."

He organized medical congresses and created the Medical College of which he was twice elected president. In the last 30 years not a single law for the improvement of sanitary conditions and preventive medicine was fought for and passed without Allende's substantial participation.

He was chosen secretary general of the Socialist Party in 1942. In 1945 he was elected senator and re-elected every eight years until today. He also served as president of the senate.

His reputation as social champion became so widespread that a substantial portion of the Chilean people chose him as candidate for the presidency to oppose the "Messianism" of General Ibanez. In 1958, as candidate of the socialists and communists, he lost the presidency by only 30,000 votes.

He ran again in 1964 once more losing narrowly only after a furious campaign of hate and distortion by the well-heeled opposition.

He won on his fourth try, September 4, 1970.

A few more personal facts. Those who know Dr. Allende are forever astounded by his vast capacity for work, and his ability to sum things up with lightning speed. Another characteristic is his wide range of culture and knowledge in many contemporary fields.

He combines the qualities of a statesman who lives amid the masses, with those of a homebody happy to be with family amid his books and paintings. He is a great lover of art. His wife Hortensia Tencha Bussi was a student of history at the University of Chile, where she met Allende and married him in 93.

Their three daughters retain the tradition of public service of the Allende family: Carmen Paz is a teacher of young children, Beatriz is a medical doctor and Maria Isabel is a sociologist.

We recognize in Allende a man who is the epitome of a popular leader, embodying within himself the ideas, the sentiments, the virtues, abilities and hopes of the masses. He has said that Marxism has taught him to live firmly in reality, to reject ultra-leftism as sterile and rightism as cowardly. Marxism taught him to value and defend the unity of people as a basic tool and to consider theories sterile abstractions if they are not firmly tied to practice.

He probes the problems of our time without fear or prejudice. He has clearly pointed out the implications of the Cuban Revolution.

H has emphasized the awakening of the masses all over the world, the changes in the Catholic Church, the militancy and rebelliousness of youth. He has minced no words in explaining the phenomenon of imperialism and its actions in Vietnam, in Cuba, and above all, in Chile where imperialism's responsibility can be measured by the depth of poverty of the Chileans.

The majority of Chileans feel that this man Allende, scientist and social crusader, knows the causes of misery, the lack of opportunity for the majority. And that he also knows the remedy for curing the sickness of that great patient, Chile.

—L.E.D.

Prensa Latina

A VITAL CAMPAIGN

An appeal by Americans on behalf of Red, Brown, Yellow and Black brothers will be submitted to the United Nations next month.

It charges the United States government with "flagrant violation" of the Genocide Convention adopted by the General Assembly on Dec. ember 9, 1948.

Signatures to this petition are now being solicited all over the country; in peace groups and trade unions, in fraternal organizations and churches, at street corners and from door to door.

The week of November 16-21 has been designated by the petition's sponsors, the Emergency Conference Committee, for actions throughout the land.

The scheduled opening action will be submission of the petitions to the United Nations by a group of prominent signers on November 16. Activities will culminate on Saturday, November 21 with a mass rally at the United Nations in New York and sympathy rallies in other cities.

Collecting signatures in white communities is considered of special importance to raise the understanding of the injustice suffered by the Brown, Red, Yellow and Black people.

To lend support to this important effort, we are reprinting the petition, in the hope that those of our readers not already engaged in the campaign will use it to obtain signatures in their communities.

Names collected should be sent to the committee's central office as soon as possible at the latest by November 5, and additional petitions can also be obtained from Emergency Congerence Committee, Room 907, 33 Union Square West, New York 10003, N.Y.

PETITION TO THE UNITED NATIONS TO END GENOCIDE

We, the undersigned citizens of the United States, gravely concerned with the continued racist persecution, conscious and unconscious, and centuries-old denial of Constitutional rights and respect for human dignity to men, women and children of Red, Brown, Yellow and Black Americans, assert that:

The savage police activities, based upon official policies of Federal, State and City governments, has resulted in innumerable beatings, frame-ups, arrests and murders of black Americans, the classical example of which is the Black Panther Party. The murderous attacks on Black youth in Chicago, Illinois; Orangeburg, South Carolina; Augusta, Georgia; Jackson, Mississippi; and the innumerable beatings, legal frameups of Brown, Red, Yellow and Black youths are not only in violation of their legal rights, but as well of this government's commitment under the Charter of the United Nations.

The Genocide Convention adopted by the General Assembly of the United Nations on December 9, 1948, defines as genocide "killing members of the group and any intent to destroy in whole or in part a national racial or ethnic or religious group." And further, according to the Convention, "Causing serious bodily or mental harm to members of the group" is Genocide.

We assert that the Genocide Convention has been flagrantly violated by the Government of the United States. We further assert that the United Nations has jurisdiction in this matter, to hold otherwise is to repudiate its position regarding apartheid in South Africa and as well its universal Declaration of Human Rights, and its Convention for the Prevention and Punishment of Genocide.

The racist planned and unplanned terror suffered by more than 40 millions of black, brown, red and yellow citizens of the United States cannot be regarded solely as a domestic issue. The continuance of these practices threatens the struggle of mankind throughout the world to achieve peace, security and dignity.

On the basis of simple justice, it is time for the United Nations to call for universal action to apply economic and political sanctions against the United States Government until such time as the United States will abide by the Genocide Convention and the Declaration of Human Rights.

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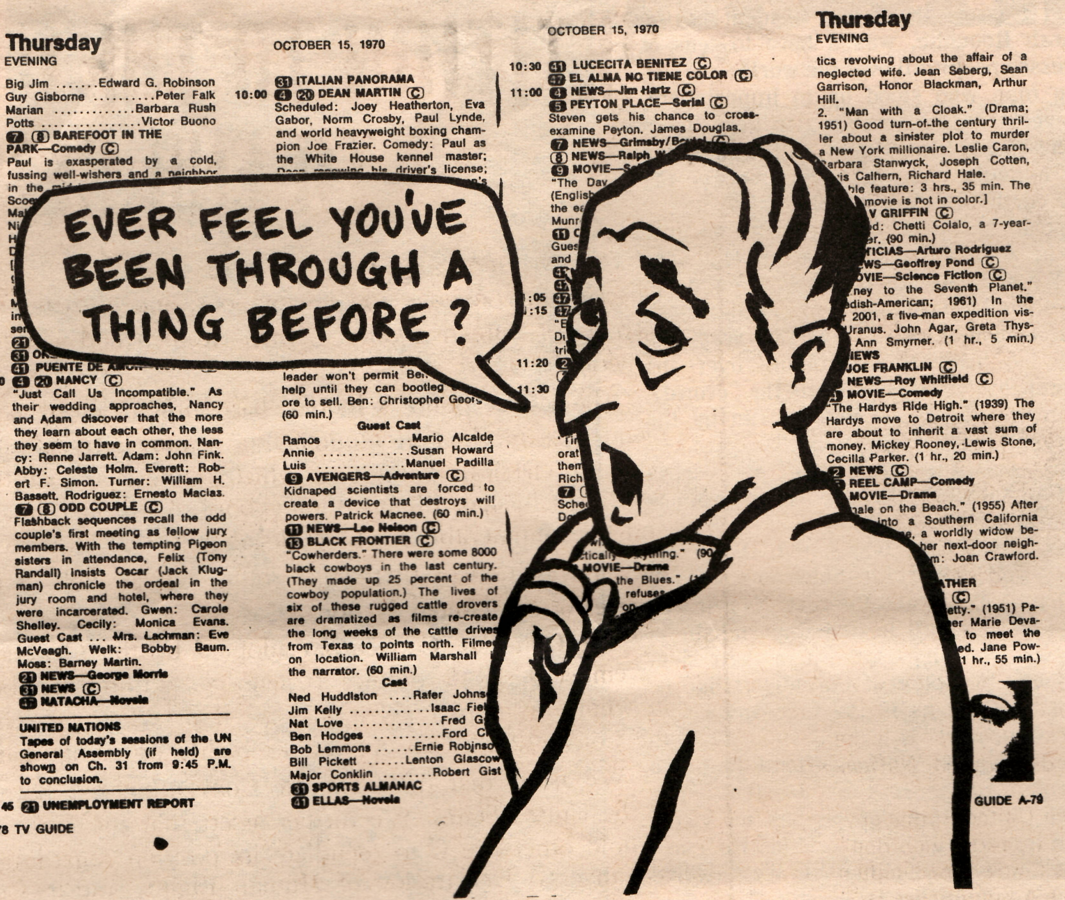
TV

Another season, but no reason for Whoopee

By BEN LEVINE



Commercial television networks have taken no chances for the new fall season. Faced with the loss of $200,000,000 in cigarette advertising as of next January, and the ensuing sharp scramble for other spenders, the networks are wary of leaving the paths that have led them to a total annual revenue of $2.5 billion. The result is a plethora of programs notable for the absence of novelty, leading to despairing cries from critics and viewers.

Writes one Mississippi viewer to the TV Guide:

"Our enthusiasm for the fall schedule of TV shows can best be described as follows: For sale, two TV sets."

Says another letter:

"It looks like a good chance to do a lot of reading."

.And Nicholas Johnson, member of the Federal Communications Commission, comments:

"What else is new?"

Not exactly new but slightly more of a good thing are some acknowledgements of changes in contemporary society.

ABC's **Young Lawyers** Sunday evenings and CBS' **Storefront Lawyers** Wednesdays have taken advantage of the changing attitude of law students, who decades ago, when this viewer went through law school, dreamed of big salaries as corporation lawyers but who now in large numbers seek to help correct injustice to the poor.

Interesting to note is that while we get more stories on the screen about these neighborhood law offices, in real life these are being cut back. In New York, for example, the Community Action for Legal Services has just announced that seven of its 26 offices will be closed because of cutbacks in Federal funds.

Both in real life and on the screen, violence is unabated, though westerns seem to be fewer, with guns blazing more in city streets than in the wide open spaces.

Dennis Weaver, once the engaging, limping assistant of James Arness in **Gunsmoke**, which still shoots its western way Mondays at 7:30 p.m., has wandered off into a new show, **Four in One**, on Wednesdays at 10 p.m., which combines the urban east with the rural west in stories about an Arizona sheriff who goes to N.Y. to learn about big-city crime detection and stays to teach his teachers.

There is plenty of other mayhem, murder and massacre, like the **Perry Mason** repeats with Raymond Burr as defense lawyer, and **Ironsides** with Burr on the other side with the sharp eyes of the hunter.

A new show in this line is **Dan August**, the ABC Wednesday rival to **Four in One**, with plots that deal with such up-to-date topics as school busing and a farm workers' strike.

Situation comedies are as innocuous as ever and as nutritious as Wheaties.

A touch of reality seasoned **Julia** when the heroine, Black, pretty Diahann Carroll, is threatened with dismissal from her nurse's job, but all ends merrily.

Herschel Bernardi is the latest to hit the cotton candy trail with a Saturday night foolishness about **Arnie**, a dock loader promoted by a whimsical company president to a high executive job at $20,000 a year. (It seems the original salary was set at $25,000 but the CBS bigwigs decided at the last minute to reduce the figure lest it stir discontent in these recession days.)

Barefoot in the Park is another new situation comedy, Thursday nights on ABC, though new isn't exactly the word about this series drawn from a Broadway musical about the trials of newlyweds. The newlyweds this time are Black.

One welcomes the addition of this young Black couple to the roster of solo Black performers like Bill Cosby and Diahann Carroll, and Judy Pace in the **Young Lawyers**, and the interracial **Room 222**, but one regards with mixed feelings the way they are used to put a situation comedy gloss over the reality of ghetto life.

The best in the situation comedy line, at least in its first episode, seems to be **The Odd Couple**, ABC Thursdays at 9:30 p.m., with Jack Klugman and Tony Randall, also drawn from Broadway. We enjoyed, as we did this Neil Simon opus on the stage, its beginnings with a poker game and household problems, but tired a bit of the silly pretense that a divorce and TV newscaster would be as excited as adolescents about getting dates.

As to variety shows, the three this viewer has seen so far gave little promise of fun and frolic. Don Knotts exhausted his winsome manner on appeals for sympathy to a little guy trying to fill an empty hour, and Alan King and Bob Hope reached desperately into the seedy bag of jokes against Women's Lib that were old in the days of the suffragettes before World War One.

The **CBS Playhouse** promise of original plays has failed to materialize, and original films for TV are short on originality and long on noisy clutter, like ABC's **Night Slaves**. It is all action without imaginative plot. Those who like that sort of thing can get it now on prime time in its pure form in the NFL Monday night football games on ABC.

Public television would seem therefore to be the only area that promises imaginative entertainment for the new season. The 13-week **Civilization** series is now on in full swing, a BBC import by National Educational Television. NET **Opera Theatre** has just offered Mozart's "Abduction from the Seraglio," **NET Playhouse** is an outlet for new playwrights, and NET's **Black Journal** is continuing its monthly series "by, for and about Black Americans."

And there is, of course, **Sesame Street**, admitted even by the commercial broadcasters to be the hit of last season, and continuing this fall. **Sesame Street** uses the technique of commercials to beguile and educate pre-school kids. Says something about major network "entertainment," doesn't it?

MR. LEVINE is the TV critic for the Daily World.

Crossword Puzzle

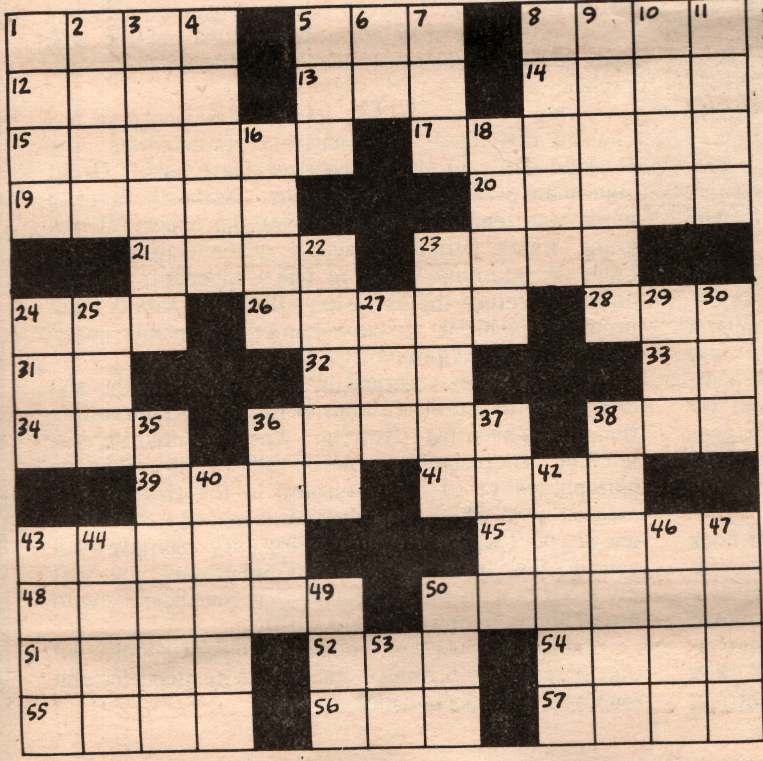
By SYLVIA

ACROSS

1. Dante's place
5. Chinese leader
8. Not right
12. Thought
13. Complete
14. Above
15. Force
17. ——— Davis
19. Freight boat
20. "——— Moore"
21. Kinds of fish
23. ——— or fancy
24. Possessed
26. Ghost
28. Droop
31. Libido
32. In pain
33. Greek letter
34. Homo Sapiens
36. Put in place
38. Vapor
39. Israeli official
41. First in orbit
43. Scene of witch trials
45. Passover feast
48. Passageways
50. Henry ——— Commager
51. Hero
52. Duet
54. Woman's name
55. ——— Horne
56. Japanese coin
57. Break

DOWN

1. A blow (German)
2. Woman's name
3. Looked slyly
4. Big
5. ——— Day
6. Man's nickname
7. Rank-and-file leader ——— Kennedy
8. Reason
9. Happenings
10. Touched
11. Flat dish
16. Solidifies
18. U.S. State (abbr.)
22. Where Lincoln Brigade went
23. ——— Square
24. Pronoun
25. Drink
27. Black gold
29. Medical organization (abbr.)
30. ——— Hall
35. A Rockefeller
36. Renown
37. Powder
38. Hero of Israel
40. N.Y. Cong. candidate
42. Sways
43. Type of boat
44. Assistant
46. Mother Bloor
47. Harvest
49. Radical student org. (abbr.)
50. Relative
53. Electrical union



ANSWER NEXT WEEK

NASSER

By TOM FOLEY

Nasser addressing the UN in 1960.

Gamal Abdel Nasser, the late President of the United Arab Reoublic, was a hero to tens of millions of oppressed people all over the world.

He was the man who stood up to imperialism, who defied it, who tore the foreign grip away from Egypt's resources and returned them to the Egyptian people. Nasser actually did what every one of the "wretched of the earth" dreamed of doing.

When he spoke, he spoke for them, as on July 26, 1956, when he told Egypt's masses: "The Suez Canal is ours! We shall use that money to build the Aswan Dam! We shall rely on our own strength, our own muscle, our own money! . . . At this very moment, some of the brothers are taking over the Suez Canal Company!" (Roar from the crowd). "From this moment, the Canal will be run by the Egyptians! . . . Egyptians! . . . Egyptians!"

One need only substitute "Angolans" or "Guatemalans" or "Cambodians" to see why millions identified with Nasser.

And this was why Nasser was hated. Of all the leaders of the "Third World," Sukarno, Kwame Nkrumah, Jawaharlal Nehru and the rest, Nasser was the one who had most of all bested imperialism in open battle. He was the biggest thorn in their side. He was the one who told them if they didn't like it, "then I stare you Americans in the face and I say, may you choke on your fury!"

A Central Intelligence Agency official in Cairo in 1958 told German author Joachim Joesten: "The real trouble with Nasser is that he has no vices. That makes him practically invulnerable. He can't be bought, bribed or even blackmailed. We hate his guts, but we can't do a damn thing about him."

However, Nasser did have vices — at least in the imperialist view of things — and Prof. Malcolm H. Kerr of UCLA once listed them as "his practice of fomenting sedition throughout Africa and the Arab world; his aid to the Algerians against France; his meddling in the Congo; his efforts to undermine loyal friends of the West in other Arab states; his use of Radio Cairo to incite upheavals all over the Arab world and Africa." (**Egypt Under Nasser**, N. Y., 1963).

The imperialists hated Nasser because he came to rely for support on the Soviet Union and the socialist countries. This support, as at Suez in 1956, was the major factor preventing the imperialists from drowning the Egyptian revolution in blood. Yet, the world's oppressed peoples could see that there were no strings attached to this support and the socialist countries made no attempt to "dominate" the UAR.

Nasser told French newsman Eric Rouleau, in a February 1970 interview for the Paris daily **Le Monde** "Our relations with the Russians are unique. They have written off half the debts we contracted. They do not even try to influence our decisions. The 5,000 technicians they sent us to build the Aswan Dam never attempted to spread Marxist ideas here, although I'm not against the ideology. I even have great admiration for Lenin. It may surprise you, but the Russians have never asked for anything at all in return for the support they give."

This fact made a profound impression on people all over the world. They could see that the USSR had not asked for grants of territory, military bases, commercial privileges, "rights" to exploit Egypt and its people.

For people in the Middle East, Asia, Africa and Latin America, who were desperately searching for some way to gain or strengthen their independence without at the same time compromising it, the development of relations between the UAR and the Soviet Union provided a powerful object-lesson.

●

There was something else about Nasser which made him a symbol for millions of people. It was his life.

He was the first real Egyptian to lead Egypt in perhaps 2,000 years. The Persians, Greeks, Romans, Byzantines, Turks, French and British all had run Egypt, but no Egyptians had. Cleopatra was Greek. Farouk was Albanian. Egypt's wealthy, cruel and irresponsible landowners spoke Turkish at home among themselves; its capitalists spoke English, French, Italian, Armenian, Ladino, and a dozen other tongues.

Nasser, born in 1918 in Alexandria, grew up as one of the family of a poor Egyptian postal clerk, who had just climbed one rung up the ladder from the southern Egyptian village of Beni Morr, where he and his peasant ancestors had lived for centuries, perhaps since the beginning of time.

As a high school student in Cairo, Nasser had quickly become immersed in the turbulent political struggle against the British. While leading a student demonstration on November 12, 1935, he was wounded by a blast from a police riot-gun and bore the scars on his forehead for the rest of his life. This also was the first time he was mentioned by name in the Egyptian newspapers, as a "student agitator."

There were two powerful influences on Nasser's intellectual and political development at this point in his career. Often, one gains insight into a personality by discovering adolescent heroes. One of these for Nasser was Voltaire. The great French enlightenment figure, the foe of clericalism, ignorance and despotism, was Nasser's favorite author. He tried to read everything Voltaire had ever written. The subject of his school essay at Cairo's famous al-Nahda al-Misriyya ("Rebirth of Egypt") secondary school was "Voltaire: The Man of Liberty."

Voltaire . . . and not Napoleon. The man who conquered by his wit and intelligence and not by force. The man who preferred to cultivate his garden rather than to seek direct confrontations. There is, after all, something here that helps to explain Nasser.

His other hero was Mustafa Kemal Ataturk, the founder and first president of the Republic of Turkey.

Nasser read H. C. Armstrong's 1933 biography of Ataturk, **Gray Wolf**, and much later admitted "it was the most important book I ever read" and had a decisive influence on his life. Armstrong took the book's title from the legendary "**bozkurt**," the gray wolf that by tradition showed the Turkish people the way from their original home in Central Asia to Anatolia.

Mustafa Kemal is presented in Armstrong's book as a sensitive young Turkish army officer, a fervent nationalist determined to build a new, modern, secular Turkish state out of the ruins of the old Ottoman Empire. Ataturk, who defeated the British at Gallipoli, is shown as a man who defended Turkey against all its enemies, insisted on making it strong even if it meant turning to Lenin and the new Bolshevik regime in Russia for military and economic aid.

The founder of modern Turkey also gave back to his ragged, starving, defeated people a sense of their own value, their human dignity. "Turk! Be proud!" was one of his slogans.

●

Nasser cannot be understood unless we grasp what a powerful, overwhelming impression this book made on his life. It seems to have made up his mind to join the Egyptian Army. "When I left school in 1936," he said, "I realized that the road to the nation's liberation would be long and hard, and that the only way to reach this goal would be through the Army."

At first, he was turned down. Only members of the Egyptian social elite could enter the Egyptian Military Academy in Cairo and become officers. But in 1937, the rules were changed to permit the first officer candidates from the ranks of the petty-bourgeoisie to enter, and this was when Nasser came in. It is interesting to note that all but two of the 38 members of the Free Officers group who would oust King Farouk in 1952 came from this 1938 class of the Academy.

The social origin of the young, nationalist officers who started to group around Nasser as early as 1942 is highly relevant to their later activities in leading Egypt's revolution. Like Nasser, most of them were from the low-ranking officials one step removed from the mass of the peasantry. They had no ties either with the feudal landowning class, Egypt's capitalists, or the corrupt royal court.

This closeness to the peasant masses who make up the bulk of Egypt's population also explains why Nasser acquired the tremendous hold he had over the minds and hearts of the people after 1952.

Here, we come across something unique, for Nasser, after all, was not an Egyptian Ataturk anymore than he was an Egyptian Voltaire. Ataturk was determined to lead his people into the 20th century, even at gunpoint. He was guilty of shocking brutality, savage cruelties, partially excusable perhaps in terms of the era in which he lived and the men he had to fight. But these pressures exacted their price from Ataturk's personality: the less said about his personal life in a family newspaper, the better.

Nasser was not cruel. When his best economists pleaded with him that a few years of belt-tightening by Egypt's peasants would lead to saving which could be used for a much higher growth rate, he turned them down, saying: "The peasants have suffered too much and too long."

And Nasser, unlike Ataturk, had no vices. The closest he came to "vice" was cigarettes. Like many diabetics on a strict diet, he tried to overcome hunger by heavy smoking: he smoked five packs a day; up until 1958, they were American L & Ms. Then he changed to Egyptian cigarettes, "to save foreign exchange," he said jokingly.

He was a good Muslim and a good family man. On vacation, he went to the Mediterranean beaches and could be seen splashing around in the water with his five children. He loved taking snapshots, although he would admit they often didn't turn out too well and he would never make a professional photographer.

Some people say that games, like books, are a clue to individuals' and nations' personalities. The Russian game is chess, the American, poker. Great significance is ascribed to this. Nasser's favorite game was tennis, in which he was an expert. It is a game which demands intense concentration, agile footwork, stamina, study of one's opponent, and the ability to return the ball where the other side is least prepared to hit it. Is there something to this unscientific idea about games after all?

When Nasser resigned in 1967, following the six-day war with Israel, millions of Egyptians poured into the streets shouting "No! No!" They rejected his resignation. His resignation speech then might well be his epitaph today: "I am returning to the roots of the masses from which I came, and in my way, like each one of you, I will continue to do my duty. I simply want you to know, in this hour when I am leaving you, that my heart is with you and I hope that your heart is with me (**'elbi ma'kum we'elbkum ma'i**)."

Today, all over the world, millions of people feel that they are with Nasser, the things he stood for and fought for until his last day.

A look at the U.S. movement through the eyes of an Italian film festival

PESARO, ITALY

HOW DO people from other countries find out about the movement in the United States?

No one has any doubt that action by people all over the world is essential to attacking U.S. racism, imperialism, and oppression, which makes itself felt in different ways in every corner of the globe.

But a subject of greater uncertainty is just how people in motion outside the U.S. find out just what is happening there, especially among the people in opposition to government policies and actions.

Certainly not through the commercial press — for example, the International Herald-Tribune — or slick films such as "Getting Straight" or "The Revolutionary."

That leaves, then, movement communications channels, left and underground newspapers, and dreams and films produced by movement people, in the U.S. and elsewhere.

Language problems tend to make newspapers somewhat ineffective in all but English-speaking countries, and, for a variety of reasons, dramatic productions tend to reach a relatively limited audience.

THIS MAKES all the more important films made by people in struggle, about what they're doing, who makes up their ranks, their goals, problems, etc.

It's with this kind of a view that I came here, to Pesaro on the Adriatic coast, for a week-long festival of films. This festival has been known for the six years of its existence as a Left gathering, organized by Left filmmakers and critics, some Marxist, some non-Marxist.

There were films from a number of countries—U.S., Sweden, Italy, France, Brazil, Poland, Romania — many of them political, but only up to a point.

Three of those films were about the U.S. movement, two of them made in the U.S., and one of them made by a young Italian visiting there. Discussion about these films was among the liveliest and — and most heated — of the festival.

One reason for this, I think, is that those three films dealt more directly, albeit with distortions in the case of two of them, with the politics of real people and real activities. After a diet of highly intellectualized conversations and symbolic confrontations this was a relief to most of the two people there.

The films about the U.S. movement were "Ice," by Robert Kramer, "Seize the Time," by Antonello Branca, and "Finally Got the News," produced by the League of Revolutionary Black Workers. Also shown was Leonard Kastle's "The Honeymoon Killers," which, although interpreted by European critics as a reflection of economic contradictions in the U.S., was really something altogether different.

"ICE," was the only one of these films to deal with the white movement — but to the total exclusion of the black. It was filmed in 1969 by Robert Kramer, who has since disavowed many of the assumptions in the film, which is indeed to his credit.

The film is set sometime in the future, in a U.S. that has become even more of a police state. A regional offensive takes place among a group of ego-involved, middle class radical intellectuals who play at being underground revolutionaries.

There is a lot of movement jargon, almost as a conscious self-parody, a lot of ambushes, and an appalling number of breaches of securtiy. That certainly exists in our movement, but so do many other things — a commitment to fight against racism, a new understanding of the need for working class organizations, etc.

FROM POLISH ENTRY 'STRUCTURE OF CRYSTAL'

FROM LASSE FORSBERG'S 'MISHANDLINGEN'

This is a time when international support for every phase of the U.S. radical movement is essential. To take one aspect of it and present it as a totality, in isolation from any other processes of development, is a disservice to the struggle — as it is today and as it must be under the police state conditions shown in the film.

A SIMILAR disservice, I think, was done by "Sieze the Time" a film made by young Italian director Antonello Branca, Loosely, it is the story of a young black man who realizes he is a militant when he takes a lie detector test for possible employment and is asked questions about subversive sympathies. He then joins the Black Panther party.

If "Seize the Time" is meant to be only a symbolic film about the struggle of black people in the U.S., then, I think it is unconvincing and fragmented. If, indeed, it is a serious attempt to show the Black Panther party, its philosophy, its program, its organization, then it is a distortion on a number of levels.

By projecting its protagonist as the average Panther, the film implies the composition of the Black Panther party is not working class.

Secondly, it shows the Panthers' commitment to armed self-defense and armed struggle in a total vacuum, with no connection to their political education, community service and organizing, and other efforts. For example, the film ends with the protagonist showing his two year old daughter how to clean a gun, and leaving it carelessly lying around.

Then, at a time when Bobby Seale is on trial for his life, the film says nothing about Bobby, and, said Branca, he deliberately left out any quote from Seale.

In addition, a sort of prologue to the film shows a black couple acting the noble savage and defeating Superman in a fight. Several of us there called the sequence racist in the debate following the film, to which Branca claimed that only a black person knows what is racist. On the contrary, with a film intended for a white audience, in Europe as well as the U.S., a white person knows very well the racist sentiments and prejudices that can be fed by such a dangerous stereotype. In the end Branca abandoned his claim that the film had been made with Panthers and said it was only a "symbolic film" having nothing to do with the Panthers at all.

DISCUSSION at Pesaro of the black movement in the U.S., and its strategy and composition, tended to revolve around discussion of "Sieze the Time" and another film, "Finally Got the News," which was originally begin by Newsreel and finished by the League of Black Revolutionary Workers.

Although a number of sections are long on rhetoric and short on action, the film is an important document of the struggles of black workers. It shows that having the highest unemployment rate in the U.S. certainly doesn't remove black people from the proletariat, and acknowledges the racist brainwashing many white workers have received — and the need to deal with it.

And along with the importance of the film's content is the method by which it was made — by the black workers themselves.

The film was begun as a Newsreel project and the white crew was given the boot when the League felt Newsreel was trying to foist their preconceptions off on the film. Then, with the help of a few Newsreel staff as individuals, the League finished the film, in the process learning cinematic skills.

ALSO AT Pesaro, and worth looking for if they play in the U.S.:

- "Misshandlingen," a Swedish film by Lasse Forsberg. A young worker stops a wealthy man driving a Rolls Royce and tells him, "You're driving my car; it was made by workers of my class."

This leads to arrest, trial and interviews with probation officers, psychologists, social workers and the like, all of whom reflect the initial contradiction of the car and its production. The conclusion, in a mental hospital, conveys the desperation of the situation.

It is a highly convincing film whose absurdity has its roots in the most concrete of perceptions.

- "Camarades" (comrades), a French film by Martin Karmitz, tells of a young worker who develops a perception of struggle through his factory experiences. A bit simplistic and hackneyed in parts, with transition somewhat awkward, but still effective.
- "Third World, Third World War," a Cuban film by Julio Espinoza which presents footage of combat, Natl. Liberation Front resistance, captured U.S. pilots. The film was made at the request of the North Vietnam war crimes tribunal.

Others to watch for: "The Jackal of Nagualtoro," a rather Bergmanesque Chilean film about poverty and class justice, and "Reconstitution," from Romania, about violence, guilt, art and reality.

—JUDY BASTON

Nixon's miscalculation

Hanoi views "Vietnamization"

By BOB KAUFMAN

SAN FRANCISCO — Highway Four runs its way through the flat, rice paddy dotted plains of Vietnam's Mekong Delta, the most populous part of the country.

The United States and the Saigon regime had concentrated its forces there for years. The area is the rice bowl for much of Southeast Asia, but it was also a center of anti-French and anti-U.S. resistance.

But with the rivers and canals constantly patrolled by gunboats and the towns and hamlets saturated with troops, the area, by this spring, was a showcase of the pacification program and the Vietnamizaton policy. So at any rate read the reports sent to Saigon and Washington.

Then on April 30 President Nixon sent 31,000 U.S. and 38,000 Saigon puppet troops crashing into Cambodia. Part of his Vietnamization policy, he said.

The garrisons were emptied, the air support was diverted. The people could move. Out came the buried stores of arms. "Pacified" young farmers joined up with the core units of the liberation fighters in the forests.

In a few days for 40 miles along Highway Four, every village was liberated, every army post was destroyed and the walls of mines and barbed wire surrounding the strategic hamlets were pulled down.

This incident, unreported in the U.S. press, was related during discussions in Hanoi between high officials of the Democratic Republic of Vietnam and a visiting delegation from the Communis party of the U.S. It illustrates that Vietnamization, viewed from Hanoi, is a failure.

For Hanoi to think so pulls the props out from under Nixon's most recent peace proposal, the Oct. 7 "cease fire" plan.

Nixon's plan, which in effect asks the Vietnamese to give up and try to function under the Thieu-Ky regime, only makes sense if Vietnamization is a success.

The North Vietnamese told the U.S. Communist delegation the Vietnamization policy is the end of a long line of U.S. strategies for winning in Vietnam.

But Vietnamization is the first time that the U.S. has de-escalated in Vietnam (while at the same time expanding the war to all of Indochina). This in itself represents a crisis for U.S. policy. Any attempt to re-escalate, as the Cambodia crisis showed, would greatly sharpen the crisis inside the U.S., and might mean war with the socialist world.

To give up the war, on the other hand, say the North Vietnamese, would mean the U.S. would have to give up all its colonial plans for Southeast Asia, and Asia as a whole.

The North Vietnamese see the Vietnamization strategy as Nixon's search for a way out of the dilemma. By cutting down on U.S. troops gradually, replacing them with Asian troops, and cutting somewhat the expenses of the war. Nixon hopes to cut the military, political and economic pressures on the United States, while continuing the war.

Nixon is trying to turn the Vietnamese strategy of protracted war against the Vietnamese.

With the domestic pressures eased by the substantial reduction of the U.S. troops fighting, (the North Vietnamese estimate Nixon intends to keep 250,000 in Vietnam indefinitely), Nixon thinks the "Viet Cong" will not be able to hold up to the grinding indefinite fighting, and will be willing to settle cheap, rather than to be gradually weakened. Time, Nixon says, is no longer on the side of the Vietnamese.

U.S. MISCALCULATIONS

To the North Vietnamese, this is the latest in the unbroken string of disastrous miscalculations by the U.S. in Vietnam.

First, the morale of the Vietnamese people fighting the U.S., both north and south, is very high.

The North Vietnamese economy cannot be wrecked by a prolonged war, as Nixon's policy assumes. It was not wrecked by four years of the most savage bombing any country has ever endured, and since the bombing stopped, production has increased. The North Vietnamese have become masters of operating under wartime conditions.

Finally, aid from the Soviet Union, China and the rest of the socialist world is greater today than ever before.

VIETNAMIZATION: Troops of the Saigon regime who have surrendered by the thousands in recent months are marched off by soldiers of the Popular Liberation Armed Forces.

On the other hand, say the North Vietnamese, the morale of both U.S. and Saigon puppet troops is low. U.S. troops know they are fighting without the support of their own people, and anti-war views are widely held in the armed forces.

The morale of the Saigon troops is even lower, and has fallen apart whenever U.S. troops have left them.

Wilfred Burchett reported massive desertions from Saigon army units in the Mekong Delta after recent pullouts of U.S. troops.

Key to the Vietnamization program is what the U.S. calls pacification, the destruction of the Natl. Liberation Front structure in a village, the armed occupation of it, and, in many cases, the imprisonment of its people in strategic hamlets.

As the story of the Mekong Delta's Highway Four illustrates, pacification is a shambles. Most of the rural positions of the Saigon regime were smashed during the Tet offensive. Today, say the North Vietnamese, 80 per cent of South

(Continued on Page 7)

Two trials spotlight West Germany

By ALAN WINNINGTON

BERLIN — Two unique court cases will be heard in West Germany this month.

Both apparently concern freedom of the press. But in fact, the issues involved in each go much deeper and they will be closely observed in both German states for indications as to how far in practice Bonn is moving away from the past.

On Thursday, a Flensburg court will decide whether the draft program of the still banned Communist Party of Germany (KPD) can continue to be legally withheld from the public.

A decision by this local court that the party's program is "unconstitutional," which is more or less a foregone conclusion, would leave the present situation unchanged.

ESCAPE

It would also relieve Prime Minister Willy Brandt of the need to do anything but remain silent and, as he no doubt hopes, escape the onus of continuing this undemocratic ban on the KPD.

In the other case, due on October 15 in Stuttgart, Bonn's leading banker, Hermann Abs, will try to stop the distribution of a book commenting on his past connections with the Nazis.

It is believed to be the first case in which a businessman prominent under Hitler has taken such action. He is joined in the complaint by the powerful Deutsche Bank, of which he is chairman.

MONOPOLY

If nothing else. Abs personifies the continuity of German monopoly.

What has got under Abs' skin is a book written by an East German historian, Eberhard Czichon, and published in West Germany. It is called "The Banker and Power — Hermann Josef Abs in German Politics," and deals exhaustively with slave labor.

In his complaint, Abs does not deny that he was involved in "Aryanization," but claims that he took over the property of Jews at their request, to help them.

Nor does he deny that slave labor was used in firms of which he was chairman. But there was nothing he could do "since these persons were allotted compulsorily by the official authorities."

This argument was rejected by the post-war Nuremberg court in cases against Nazi industrialists. According to him, his financial activities in Nazi occupied Yugoslavia had "helped to preserve order."

The impersonal case against the Communist party involves far graver and more general issues.

The draft program was issued publicly in 1968 and promptly confiscated. A provincial court in Flensburg ruled that there was no legal grounds for its confiscation.

LAUGHABLE

However, this decision was annulled by the Bonn Federal Court in Karlsruhe and the case is to be reheard in Flensburg where experts predict that the court will reverse its former decision.

The grounds given by the Karlsruhe Court for declaring the program unconstitutional are laughable. The court cited such examples from the program as: "The rich are getting richer and the industrial and banking concerns bigger and more powerful . . . Big industry misuses scientific and technical developments for its own profit . . . The educational crisis comes from a shortage of teachers, schools and modern teaching methods . . ."

All these are well-known and commonly admitted facts, though "illegal" when stated by the KPD. West Germany is short of 50,000 teachers; university students are almost entirely restricted to children of the upper income groups; 70 per cent of West Germany's productive capacity is owned by 1.7 per cent of the population.

In West Germany "the gap between the rich and the poor has been widening," wrote the Observer's Bonn correspondent on September 20, apparently not realizing that he was being unconstitutional.

Another point cited from the program was in reference to the two German states, that "capitalism and socialism cannot be unified in a single state entity."

This was precisely the point made by Chancellor Brandt as a ground for opening talks with the German Democratic Republic.

But Brandt remains silent on the whole issue of the continued ban on the party, although he has been invited by its leader, Max Reimann, to meet for a discussion.

In fact most observers believe that Brandt's aim is to sidestep the issue and rely on the Flensburg court reversing its original decision that the program could not be banned in law.

The issue is confused also by the fact that the German Communist party (DKP), founded last year, is legal. It is natural that people ask: "Since there is a legal Communist party, why worry about lifting the ban on the illegal one?"

PROSECUTION

The question should rather be: "Since there is a legal party, why doesn't Bonn lift the ban on the illegal one?" But this is what Bonn stubbornly refuses to do. So there must be reasons.

Most leading or known members of the illegal party are liable to prosecution if they emerge into the open.

Moreover, if all former members of the illegal KPD dissolved the party and entered the presently legal DKP, this party could then be banned without proceedings as a "successor" of the banned party.

The apparent illogicality is in fact a carefully calculated method of maintaining a permanent threat to the legal Communist party which thus remains in a state of suspended semi-legality.

West Germany, which is now striving so hard to present itself as transformed into a democracy, is the only European state apart from the fascist ones in which a Communist party is banned.

Considerable public opinion is growing inside West Germany to put an end to this anomalous situation. Not only in West Germany. Bonn is also being bombarded from outside with the demands that it set this matter to rights.

West Germany will not gain if the two cases this month result, first, in Abs winning his case, and second, in a continued ban on a democratic party.

Anti-war mood grows in Saigon

(Continued from page 6)

Vietnam is liberated.

The Saigon and U.S. forces no longer even try to go into liberated areas. As part of Nixon's effort to scale down U.S. casualties, the policy of search and destroy has been replaced by the passive policy of clear and hold.

The U.S. and its Saigon allies have taken over certain key positions, basically Saigon, Danang, Hue and certain other big cities and outposts.

But Saigon is losing control of the situation even within these zones. All the universities and many high schools are still shut down after five months of a student strike, which has gone totally unreported in the U.S. press.

PEACE PLAN

Even the opposition to the Thieu-Ky regime that has not yet joined the alliance headed by the National Liberation Front is now outspoken in its opposition to the U.S. presence in Vietnam.

A peace plan put forward by opposition deputy Ngo Cong Duc, manager of Saigon's largest newspaper 'Tin Sang,' was denounced by Thieu as "the same language as the Communist aggressors," and he threatened to lift the deputy's parliamentary immunity.

But the peace plan, which has many points in common with the plan put forward by the Provisional Revolutionary Government at the Paris talks, was endorsed by the United Buddhist Church, the opposition Catholics, the Movement of Wounded Veterans and the student movement.

This mounting opposition is the direct result of the feeling among South Vietnamese who have not yet joined the liberation movement that Nixon seeks to prolong the war indefinitely with the hope of winning it, no matter what havoc that wreaks on South Vietnamese society and culture.

To compensate for the unreliability of the Saigon troops, Nixon hoped to replace U.S. troops in part with Thais, South Koreans and other Asians.

RELUCTANT ALLIES

They are balking. South Korea has threatened to remove the 20,000 they have in South Vietnam now. The Thais openly refused without total financing by the U.S.

Finally, Nixon stepped up the war in Laos, and moved his puppet into power in Cambodia to take pressure off in South Vietnam. Both moves were miscalculations. The Laotian liberation forces now control two-thirds of Laos.

Perhaps the most disastrous miscalculation of all was Cambodia. Sihanouk did not go into quiet retirement as the U.S. expected he would after the coup. Nixon miscalculated the strength of the Cambodian Communist party. And the invasion using U.S. troops created a tremendous crisis in the U.S., and in Cambodia it pushed all the wavering nationalists into the camp of Sihanouk and the National United Front.

In short, the North Vietnamese believe the Vietnamization policy, though it will mean many more months and even years of suffering for the Vietnamese people, is the biggest disaster yet for U.S. policy in Indochina.

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LOS ANGELES

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MEETING & RECEPTION CELEBRATING 53rd Anniversary of USA/USSR relations, Lenin Centennial. Distinguished American and Soviet speakers, including Professor Linus Pauling. Sat., Nov. 7th—at 8 P.M. Fritchman Auditorium, 2936 W. 8th St., Los Angeles. Donation: $2.00—Students: $1.00. Auspices: So. Calif. Committee for Nov. 7th, 1970 Celebration.

JOIN US and celebrate the 80th birthdays of Max and Tania Steinberg, Nov. 14, 1970, 12:30 p.m., 2570 W. Pico Blvd., Victoria Hall.

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JUNK-A-LUNK — See next week for sttill further information.

SWAP-A-PROP — Save Nov. 1st at 5 p.m. See next for further information.

EAST BAY

FILM SHOWING: Charlie Chaplin Classic "Modern Times," Fri., Sat., Oct. 9-10 — 3 showings, 7, 8:45, 10:30. Le Conte School Auditorium 2241 Russell St., Berkeley. Donation $1.50. Benefit People's World.

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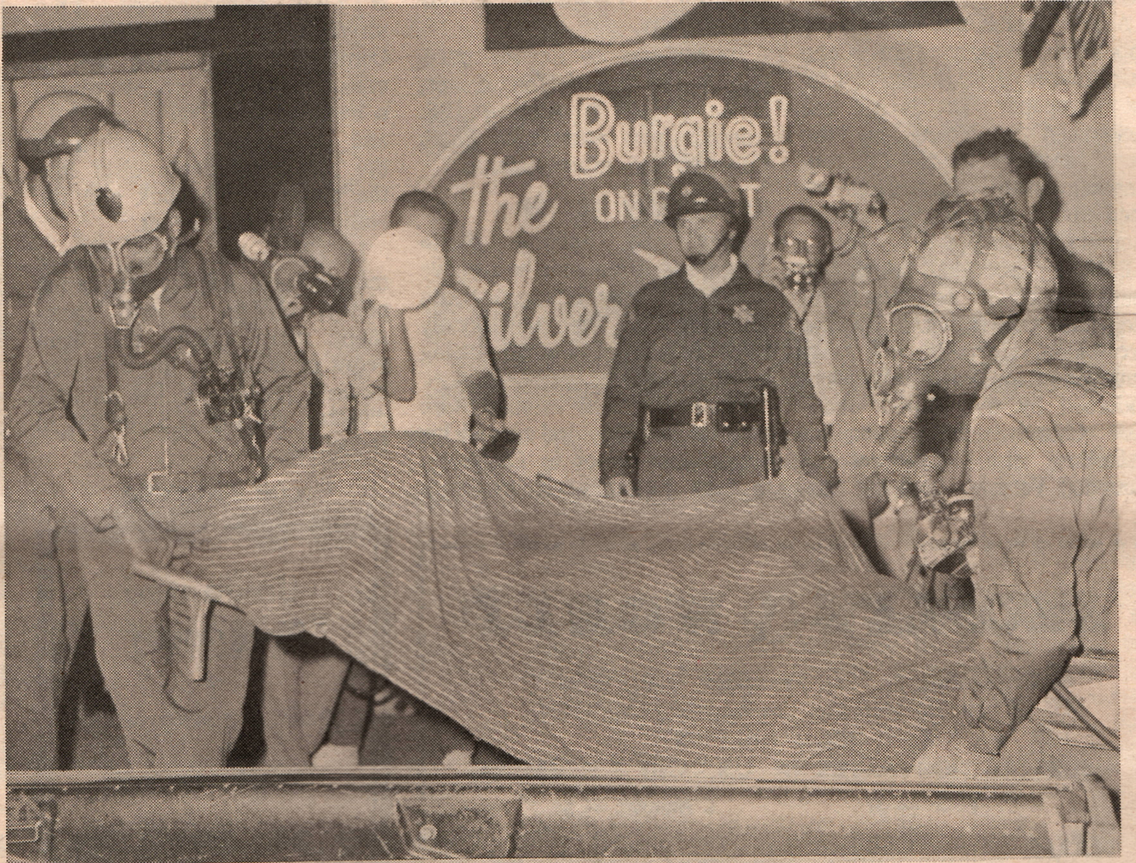
New inquest demanded

'Smokescreen' Salazar probe fails to silence community



CHICANO REPORTER Ruben Salazar's body is carried out of the Silver Dollar Cafe after his murder.

LOS ANGELES — Following the 15 day public inquest into the death of Ruben Salazar, legislators and Chicano community spokesmen called for a federal probe into the events of August 29, when sheriff's deputies teargassed hundreds, wounded scores of innocent persons and killed three Chicanos.

The major demand is for a public investigation by the U.S. Civil Rights Commsision.

Esteban Torres, president of the 300 member organization Congress of Mexican American Unity, said, "After a great deal of deliberation, the CMAU has decided to call for a full investigation into the events preceding August 29, through Sept. 16, by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.

"We have been informed by the commission staff that this matter is now on its agenda and that a decision will be forthcoming shortly.

"Our demand is or a public hearing at which all the facts will be placed on the record."

Nine members of the state Assembly have called upon the Commission to "launch an immediate, thorough and independent public investigation to determine all the facts in connection with the Aug. 29 disorders in East Los Angeles, which led to the death of Ruben Salazar and two other Mexican Americans."

Among the legislators, all Democrats from Los Angeles, were three blacks and one Chicano.

The signers were Yvonne Brathwaite, Alex Garcia, Bill Greene, Walter Karabian, Leon Ralph, David Roberti, Alan Sieroty, Charles Warren, and Henry Waxman.

DYMALLY CALL

State Senator Mervyn Dymally, the only black legislator in the state Senate, has also called for a public investigation by the federal body.

Rep. Edward Roybal has appealed to other members of the California congressional delegation to join him in a request for an investigation.

While the demands for federal action mounted, District Attorney Evelle J. Younger, Republican candidate for state Attorney general, announced he was considering possible action and that he would announce his decision before the November election.

He said he would not submit the available evidence to a Los Angeles county grand jury but would unilaterally decide whether to bring action against the sheriff's deputies who fired into the Silver Dollar Cafe August 29 and killed Ruben Salazar.

The procrastination by Younger was matched by that of the Federal Department of Justice authorities, who said, following the inquest, "that they would take at least several weeks" to investigate the situation and decide on possible action.

Rosalio Munoz, chairman of the national Chicano Moratorium, greeted the position taken by four of the seven jurors at the Salazar inquest who returned the majority verdict of death "at the hands of another" and not "by accident".

"It's good that four people could see through the smokescreen of the inquest," he said.

He charged that "the district attorney wants to prove they can kill any Chicano on the streets and get away with it."

SIMPLE TASK

While joining with the CMAU in calling for an investigation on the assault on the Chicano Moratorium, Munoz added, "The time has come for a Congressional investigation into the administration of justice throughout the Southwest."

The District Attorney's task is relatively simple, the young Chicano leader said.

He should bring charges against the sheriff's department.

He added, "We have no First Amendment in the barrios. Every time we try to express ourselves the police move in."

Josefina Sanchez, chairman of the Accion Bronce Collectiva and longtime East Los Angeles activist, said the televised Salazar inquest, "Was like a great big production—a phony production."

She asked, "How about the others who were killed? How about all the other inquests?"

Inquest witnesses were intimidated by deputies, she charged, and many were kept under surveillance.

If it was the aim of the coroner to still the public criticism of the action of the deputies August 29 by permitting the televising of the inqust, he did not succeed. If anything, the public outcry for an impartial and full investigation by Chicanos and others is more widespread than ever before.

Pass This Paper On To A Friend

Farmworkers win more new contracts

(Continued from page 1)

grower never consumated a contract and that more than two score workers who went on strike last year have never been rehired.

However, UFWOC comes into this valley this year with considerably more economic muscle than it was able to demonstrate last year.

Since then the date and grape growers in the Coachella Valley, directly to the north of the Imperial Valley, have signed contracts with UFWOC, and the overwhelming majority of the grape growers as well as the producers of other crops, in the Arvin-LaMont area in Delano have fallen into line.

Three major companies, employing about 4,000 workers at peak harvest, have signed up with UFWOC in the Salinas Valley despite the blatant attempt of the mangements to impose Temster union contracts on the workers.

The latest to sign up with UFWOC in Salinas was Pic N' Pac, the largest strawberry grower in California. The S. S. Pierce Co., Boston, is the parent company and the union's announced boycott was apparently sufficient to swing this company into line. The farm union had earlier displayed on the picket lines its majority among the field workers at Pic N' Pac.

In addition to matching the wage and contract terms of Inter-Harvest and Freshpict, the other two major companies of Salinas that signed up with UFWOC, Pic N' Pac also agreed to UFWOC bargaining for its field workers in Imperial Valley if the union produces evidence that it represents the majority of the wokers there.

Freshpict, which also signed up its Salinas workers after an intensive organizing and boycott effort by the union, agreed to coverage for its Imperial Valley, Arizona, Colorado and New Mexico field workers upon UFWOC demonstration of majority membership in these areas.

Another Salinas firm, D'Arrego Bros., have not yet come to agreement with UFWOC, although this company's representatives reportedly sat in on many of the negotiating sessions with other firms.

With the harvesting season coming to an end in the Salinas area, one union source indicated several more contracts may be signed there in coming weeks.

Rebel L.A. Teamsters to fight international 'trusteeship' action

LOS ANGELES—There were indications early this week that the membership of the giant Teamsters Local 208, recently placed under a trusteeship by the international union is making its feelings known about the international's action.

Plans were underway, rank and file activists report, for a mass membership meeting. Also, petitions were being circulated and telegrams addressed to Teamster Union President Frank Fitzsimmons were being sent, it was reported.

The membership is not only disturbed over the sudden "emergency" action by the international but also by its timing. Local union elections are scheduled for December and there is concern that the Teamster Union hierarchy wants to prevent the rank and file balloting for its officials.

Leadership of Local 208 received some comfort from the federal court action Monday (Oct. 11) when it ruled local oficials will continue on the payroll at least until the conclusion of the union's hearing Oct. 27. Local 208 officials had asked for an injunction against the international to bar it from imposing the trusteeship. This was denied, although the court conceded there was doubtful merit to the international's claim that an 'emergency' existed.

Last April the rank and file of 208, in concert with the membership of many Teamster locals throughout the country, struck against the proposed national agreement. In addition the leadership of this local faced large scale rank and file resistance to return to work proposals.

UAW: 'enough scabs without 350 of ours'

WARREN, Mich. — Monday, 3,500 GM strikers from the General Motors Technical Center howled down a proposal by the international UAW officials to let 350 white collar employes cross the picket line to work on a special GM project against inflation.

"We're either all in or all out," roared Bert Carraiere one of the 5000 strikers at the GM tech center.

Not a single voice in the meeting of the 3,500 supported the position of Leonard Woodcock, United Auto Workers Union president, and Irving Bluestone, UAW GM director, who favored allowing the 350 to return to work in the plant.

The membership, instead, was in complete support of Local 160 president Bill Carr, when he said, "There are all ready 20,000 scabs in there leeching off us, while we are out on strike, and we don't care to add another 350 scabs of our own."